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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXIII NO. 262 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1945. Price 2 Annas

THE
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H.G. WELLS PREDICTS LIFE'S DOOM

WORLD AT THE END OF ITS TETHER

IT IS THE END AND THERE IS NO WAY OUT

EXCLUSIVE TO THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

H. G. Wells is not only one of the greatest living writers but has also enjoyed the unique distinction of seeing number of his prophecies come true. In "The World Set Free", written thirty-one years ago, he forecast with uncanny precision the terrifying engine of destruction—the Atom Bomb. Now, in his 79th year, he notes down in what he expects to be the last of his writings, his final reflections on:

LIFE AND MAN'S FUTURE,

in which he depicts the fundamental changes which are about to take place in the conditions under which we live; the end of everything we call life, he predicts, is close at hand, and there is no way out.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has secured exclusive publication rights for these articles. The following is the first article of the series:—

The writer finds very considerable reason for believing that, within a period to be estimated by weeks and months rather than by aeons, there has been a fundamental change in the conditions under which life, not simply human life, but all self-conscious existence, has been going on since its beginning.

If his thinking has been sound, than this world is at the end of its tether. The end of everything we call life is close at hand and cannot be evaded.

He is telling you the conclusions to which reality has driven his own mind, and he thinks you may be interested enough to consider them, but he is not attempting to impose them upon you.

People are discovering that a frightful queerness has come into life. Even quite unobservant people are betraying, by fits and starts, a certain wonder, a shrinking and fugitive sense that something is happening so that life will never be 'quite' the same again.

Spread out and examine the pattern of events, and you will find yourself face to face with a new scheme of being, hitherto unimaginable by the human mind.

IT IS THE END.

This new cold glare mocks and dazzles the human intelligence, and yet such is the obstinate vitality of the philosophical urge in minds of that insatiable quality that they can still,

H. G. WELLS.

under its cold urgency, seek some way out or round or through the impasse.

The writer is convinced that there is no way out or round or through the impasse. It is the end.

The habitual interest in this writer's life is critical anticipation. Of everything he asks: "To what will this lead?"

And it was natural for him to assume that there was a limit set to change, that new things and events would appear, but that they would appear consistently, preserving the natural sequence of life. So that in the present vast confusion of our world there was always the assumption of an ultimate restoration of rationality, an adaptation and a resumption.

It is merely a question, the fascinating question, of what forms the new rational phase would assume, what Over-man, Erewhon or what not, would break through the transitory cloud and turmoil. To this the writer set his mind.

GOLDEN CORD VANISHED.

He did his utmost to pursue the trends, that upward spiral, towards their convergence in a new phase in the story of life, and the more he weighed his realities before him the less was he able to detect any convergence whatever.

Changes had ceased to be systematic, and the further he estimated the course they were taking, the greater their divergence.

Hitherto events had been held together by a certain logical consistency, as the heavenly bodies as we know them have been held together by the pull, the golden cord, of Gravitation.

Now, it is as if that cord had va-

(Continued on Page 2.)

I.N.A. Defence Committee meeting in Delhi: Photo shows (from left) Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Jawaharlal Nehru, Asaf Ali, Katju and Raghunandan Saran.

'AZAD FOUJ' DOCUMENTS PRODUCED IN COURT

I. N. A. Officers' Trial Postponed For Two Weeks

Breeze In Red Fort

RED FORT, Delhi Nov. 6. (A.P.I.): The I.N.A. court-martial which is trying Capt. Shah Nawaz and two other officers of the I.N.A. adjourned this afternoon till November 21 in order to give time for the Defence to interview witnesses.

The defence yesterday reiterated a request for a three weeks adjournment.

DEFENCE WITNESSES

During discussion prior to the adjournment, Colonel Walsh, Military Prosecutor, said that the total number of witnesses called to the defence was 136 and the number so far interviewed was 33. There are presently available for interview a minimum of twelve more witnesses. As regards others, urgent messages have been sent to the proper authorities and as soon as those are here the defence would be informed and given immediate facilities for interviewing them. These witnesses should be here within seven days. About ten or eleven Jap witnesses have been called. Other witnesses have been recovered and arrangements were being made for their transfer to India. It is believed that within the next ten or fifteen days there should be as many as thirty or forty witnesses available for interview.

After further discussion the Judge Advocate recalled that the defence had asked for Lord Wavell's report on the Malaya campaign which has not been published. It was for the prosecution to say privilege was claimed for the document. "That is the usual procedure of Court Martial and I am afraid you will have to abide by it."

Mr. Asaf Ali explained the efforts made by the defence to get on with interviewing witnesses and acknowledged that the prosecution helped as much as possible. The Court then retired for a few minutes and on re-assembling, the Judge Advocate said that Court had directed him to announce that they will adjourn until Wednesday, November 21 and the Court will reassemble at 10 a.m. on that date.

EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS

The I. N. A. court martial today admitted as evidence, telegrams sent by Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Supreme Commander of the Azad Hind Fauj, to Japanese and other statesmen in Japanese-controlled areas.

In a telegram to the Japanese Prime Minister, General Koiso, on July 21, 1944, Subhas Chandra Bose assured him of "the determination of Indians in East Asia to continue to fight shoulder to shoulder with Nippon until victory is achieved."

In a message to Dr. Baw Maw, head of the Japanese-Sponsored "Independent Burma", Government, Subhas Chandra Bose offered warmest congratulations to Dr. Baw Maw and the Government and people of "Independent Burma" for "all the valuable help that has been and is being rendered to us in our fight for the independence of India."

The telegram added: "I wish to assure Your Excellency that we, Indians, are irrevocably resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with Independent Burma and Nippon, under all circumstances until our common enemies are crushed and our common victory is achieved."

In a telegram to the Japanese Foreign Minister Shigamitsu, Subhas Chandra Bose expressed "the highest admiration" for his statesmanship and diplomacy" and added: "In spite of the hard times that lie ahead of us, we shall go on fighting shoulder to shoulder with Nippon under all circumstances until our common victory is achieved."

Shigamitsu replied: "I welcome your assurance of wholehearted co-operation at this momentous juncture. I am firmly convinced that we shall win our common cause and that under Your Excellency's wise and able leadership, the struggle for liberating India will ultimately be crowned with success."

Similar messages were exchanged by Subhas Chandra Bose with Burmese Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister of Thailand Kovit Abhaiwon Se. In his telegram to the Prime Minister of Thailand Subhas Chandra Bose expressed the hope that "the cultural and political ties that have already been former between Thailand and Free India will be further strengthened" and assured him that "Indians will continue wholeheartedly to co-operate with the Government and people of Thailand in our common fight against the common enemy."

MAIN OUTLINE OF PROSECUTION CASE

The main outline of the prosecution case against Capt. Shah Nawaz, Sahgal and Lt. Dhillon

(Continued on Page 7.)

Subhas Weighed In Gold

Story Of A National Bank In S. East Asia

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6. (A.P.I.): Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was weighed in gold sometime in January 1945.

The precious metal so obtained became the asset of a National Bank formed in South East Asia. This story was told by seven I. N. A. prisoners recently released from the Jubbulpore Camp Jail, who were entertained last evening by the Badshahi Mandi Congress Committee.

The prisoners related their experiences and circumstances under which the Indian National Army was formed. They said on February 15, 1942, the day Singapore was captured—there was a conference the same night between Indian army officers and Japanese military officers, and the next day Indian officers held a parade of the men of the Indian Army, which had surrendered, and asked those of them to raise their hands who were ready to fight for the freedom of their motherland. There were about 55,000 men on parade, and almost all of them raised their hands to fight for their motherland. "We resolved to do so, because of our patriotism", stated the I. N. A. men.

Replying to a question, they asserted that it was not the fear of the Japanese cruelties, but their patriotism coupled with the discontent against the treatment meted out to the Indians in general in the army that prompted them to form an Indian National Army.

Five hundred I. N. A. prisoners are still lodged in the Jubbulpore Camp Jail.

Way Out Of Indonesian Deadlock

Full Partnership In Dutch Commonwealth Promised: R. T. Conference Proposed

BATAVIA, Nov. 6. (Reuter): A great reform scheme for Dutch Indonesia, involving recognition of nationalist aspirations, reconstruction of the Central Government on democratic lines with Indonesian majority, and abolition of racial discrimination in cultural, economic and social affairs was announced this evening by the Netherlands East Indies Government.

A Round Table Conference is proposed to meet and consider these proposals, and how best they can be realised.

Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieut-Governor-General of the Netherlands East-Indies, who issued a statement embodying the proposals here today, declared "Indonesia will be called upon to become a full partner in the Kingdom which will be organised as a Commonwealth."

The statement promises reorganisation of the educational system to eradicate and recognition of the the Indonesian language as the official language. The economic policy of the Government would be to encourage increased participation of the Indonesians in major business enterprises. Reconstruction would be taken in hand as quickly as possible.

The statement adds "but co-operation will be impossible, if the Netherlanders and the Indonesians remain under the influence of feelings induced by violent happenings. Though much of what has happened after the occupation had better be forgotten, a number of those who committed crimes against fellow citizens and voluntarily assisted the enemy will be brought to justice.

All stolen property, says the statement, must be restored, and all arms which have been passed over by the enemy or have been stolen must be restored to the Allies and the carrying of arms restricted to those legally entitled to do so.

The statement says it would have been "useless and incompatible with the dignity of the Government" to have published the proposals while Anti-Netherlands Propaganda and terrorism against dissenting opinion was in progress.

"Now that the danger for Liberated internees has been lessened through the aid of our allies, and the situation with regard to freedom of speech and contacts seems to have improved somewhat, the moment has come to elaborate Government's programme."

The statement concludes: "The present dissensions are carrying the country nearer to chaos, which neither the people nor the world as a whole can tolerate. The way out is pointed out by which the present barren discord can be ended."

JAWAHAR TO ARRIVE IN CITY TODAY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will arrive here to-morrow evening by air to inaugurate the election campaign meeting on Thursday. Panditji is expected to stay in Bombay until the 14th when his 56th birthday celebrations will be held by the B.P.C.C.

NEHRU'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION PLANS

To celebrate on Nov. 14, the 56th birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Congress Central Board at an informal meeting on Monday chalked out a programme. The following will be the two salient features:

Flag salutation by 42 Congress Committees and various public institutions at 8 a.m. on November 14.

A public meeting, most probably at Gowalia Tank Maidan where representatives of the various sections of the society will be invited.

Sarat Bose Meets Mahatma

POONA, November 6. (A.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose had a short interview with Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel this evening. Discussion with Sardar Patel, it is understood, related to elections in Bengal.

The coming Bengal tour of Mahatma Gandhi was discussed by Mr. Bose with Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Bose left immediately for Kalyan by car, from where he will take train to Calcutta tonight.

Bengal Governor Resigns

Frederick John Burrows To Succeed Richard Casey To Office

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6. (A.P.I.): The Right Honourable R. G. Casey, CH. DSO., MC., Governor of Bengal, has tendered to His Majesty the King his resignation of that appointment, which His Majesty has been pleased to accept, says a 'communique'.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick John Burrows to be Governor of Bengal in succession to Mr. Casey who will vacate the appointment on a date to be arranged in February next.

It is understood, says a Press Note, that when Mr. Casey accepted the appointment as Governor of Bengal in 1943, he undertook the appointment as a war-time service and asked that he might be relieved as early as might be convenient following the end of the war against Japan. His resignation early next year is, therefore, in accordance with the arrangements contemplated when he was appointed.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET CLOSED

NEW YORK, Nov. 6. (Reuter): New York cotton closed to-day.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who inaugurated the Indian National Army Week in Bombay, address ing a large gathering held at Choupatty on Monday evening.

SOVIET CHARGE AGAINST CHINESE GOVT.

Violtion Of Pact Of Alliance: Civil War Cited As Reason For Not Withdrawing From Manchuria

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The evacuation of Manchuria agreed to by Russia in the Russo-Chinese Pact of Alliance and the treaty signed in Moscow on September 1 will be delayed by the Red Army because of the civil war between Chiang's armies and Chinese Communist forces. Russia regards the outbreak of hostilities in China as a violation of the assurances given by the President of the Executive Yuan (Premier) Dr. Soong in Moscow.

At present eleven Chinese provinces are involved and fighting threatens to spread to further areas. The talks between Chiang Kai-Shek and the leader of the Chinese communist armies, Marshal Mao Tse Tung (the Red Napoleon) were more than window-dressings, according to Moscow statements. Russia is also worried by the reported activity of American Air Force in China. It is stated American transport-planes are rushing Chiang's 92nd and 94th Army into Hopeh Province and Shantung peninsula where Communists seized vital positions. This is regarded as clear violation of Washington's promise that the United States won't interfere with China's internal affairs.

The Kuomintang has charged the Communists with non-fulfilment of their promise to withdraw from three provinces, whereas Communists allege that Chiang Kai-Shek is not disarming Japanese forces in many areas so that they can hold the fort until Chungking troops arrive. They say that 30,000 Japanese have been regrouped and fight under General Yen-Shis-Han. The entire matter will probably come up for discussion at the "Big Four" Control Council for Far East.

Last night broadcasting a report on the present conditions in China and clashes between Chungking and Communist troops the Moscow radio said: "Although it may be a Chinese play, many American actors are taking part in it."

Stalin Back In Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 6. (A.P.A.): Generalissimo Stalin has returned to Moscow from his vacation in the Sochi region on the Black Sea and is expected to deliver his annual "October Revolution" anniversary speech to-night. There is no indication yet of his topic.

Stalin is reported to be in good health and refreshed from his vacation.

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- Denabank's Elphinstone Circle, Zaveri Bazar Branch, Share Bazar Branch and Rajkot Branch have arrangements for Safe Deposit Vaults. Lockers: from Rs. 10 per year.
- Denabank Savings Insurance Scheme makes taking an Insurance Policy almost as easy as opening a Savings Bank account.
- Denabank Investment Service undertakes on behalf of its clients to purchase and sell Government Securities, Shares, Bullion, etc.

DENABANK WILL SHORTLY OPEN BRANCHES AT BROACH & VIRAMGAM

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PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY
SPECIAL NOTICE

A NEW SHUTTLE SERVICE has been introduced between Bombay and Nasik to the following timings:—

13 DN. H.M.		14 UP H.M.
15-25 Dep.	Bombay	Arr. 4-35
16-48 Arr.)	Kalyan	(Dep. 3-6
16-58 Dep.)		(Arr. 2-56
21-1 Dep.	Devlali	Dep. 23-18
21-20 Arr.	Nasik Road	Dep. 23-10

(5247)

POTTERY MANUFACTURE

THERE ARE MANY rich deposits of high grade pottery and fire clays in Dhrangadhra State, providing excellent prospects for pottery and fire bricks manufacture. The Government of the State therefore wish to grant permission for the establishment of such a factory in the State, and those interested in this industry should apply to the Dewan, Dhrangadhra State, stating their terms before the 15th December, 1945. The State will provide all necessary facilities; copy of Sir Cyril Fox's geological survey report is available on application.

(5431)

TENNIS

THE KATHIAWAR OPEN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS (sanctioned by the A.I.L.T.A.) will be played at the Rajkot Gymkhana Club from the 3rd to the 9th December (both dates inclusive). Entries close on Sunday the 25th November, 1945. Further particulars may be obtained from the Tennis Secretary, Rajkot Gymkhana Club, Rajkot.

(5433)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British subjects and subjects of Indian States for the following posts in the Office of the Registrar of Companies, Burma:

(i) Assistant Registrar of Companies.—one.
(ii) Additional Assistant Registrar of Companies—one.

As regards (i), candidates applying for this post should be Registered Accountants.

As regards (ii). the candidate appointed to this post will be required to assist the Registrar in the additional work resulting from the emergency legislation relating to companies and should threfore be either a Registered Accountant with legal knowledge or a Lawyer with experience of Company Law.

Experience in the Office of a Registrar of Companies in India will be an added qualification for both posts.

2. TERMS OF CONTRACT

(1) PERIOD OF CONTRACT—Two years in the first instance with the possibility of renewal on mutual agreement. Earlier termination of service will be by three months' notice on either side subject to the condition that notice may not be given prior to the completion of six months' service.

(2) SALARY—Non-incremental and fixed for the period of contract according to age, qualifications and experience, ranging from Rs. 260 -420 per mensem PLUS such Compensatory Local Allowance as may be sanctioned from time to time in respect of Burma Government servants drawing equivalent pay. Persons of non-Burma domicile will in addition be entitled to Burma Allowance at the following rates:—

Pay	260-300	Rs. 47/8
	301-375	,, 52/4
	376-420	,, 57/-

3 PASSAGE.

(i) PERSONS OF BURMA DOMICILE.

One free passage from India to Burma for the candidate selected and for the members of his family (when they are permitted to join him in Burma) of the class to which a Burma Government servant drawing equivalent pay is entitled.

(ii) PERSONS OF NON-BURMA DOMICILE.

Free passage to Burma and one free return passage on completion of contract for the candidate selected and for the members of his family (when they are permitted to join him in Burma of the class to which a Burma Government servant drawing equivalent pay is entitled.

4. LEAVE.

Leave on full pay at one-eleventh of the period spent on duty to be granted on expiry of contract.

5 Applications should be addressed to Mr. W. S. Goldsmith, Registrar of Companies and Partnerships, Government of Burma Clarke's Hotel, Simla, by designation and should reach him not later than the 30th November 1945. Candidates, if called for interview, will be required to bear their own expenses for the journeys to and from the place of interview, which will be intimated later.

6. The candidates selected will be required to join duty at short notice.

F. B. ARNOLD,
Jt. Secretary to the Govt of Burma,
Commerce and Supplies Department,
Hotel Doseteros, Jakko, SIMLA.

Simla, the 1st November, 1945
5432

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE
IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED to allow the import of Sulphur from the United States of America through commercial channels. Established importers of this chemical from that country and actual users desiring to import the same should submit applications for an import licence for the shipping period January-June, 1946, on the prescribed form direct to the Chief Controller of Imports so as to reach him by 30th November, 1945. Applications should be accompanied by evidence of previous imports (e.g. relative Bills of Entry or original invoices), and, if possible, of availability of goods.

M. H. MAHMOOD,
Dy. Chief Controller of Imports.
Arya Bhavan, Graham Road,
Bombay, the 6th November, 1945.
(5433)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: C. P. SYNDICATE LTD., NAGPUR.

Our client Mr. K. P. Ghiara's attention has been drawn to a Notice appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 2nd day of November 1945, under the signature of Messrs. Nandlal Patwari & Co., purporting to act as attorneys for C. P. Syndicate Ltd.

The public is hereby informed that our client Mr. K. P. Ghiara has since the inception of the Central Provinces Syndicate Ltd., Nagpur, in 1936, been acting as the General Manager of the C. P. Syndicate Ltd. By amended articles of association of the C. P. Syndicate Ltd. our client has also been appointed a Joint Managing Director of the said C. P. Syndicate Ltd.

Mr. K. P. Ghiara continues to act as General Manager of the C. P. Syndicate Ltd. and has not ceased to act as such General Manager as from 24th June 1945 as wrongly alleged in the said Notice. He also continues to act as ex-Officio Director of (1) Western India Oil Distributing Co., Bombay and of (2) Kanhan Valley Coal Co. Ltd., Nagpur, and the alleged Resolution dated the 29th October, 1945 referred to in the said Notice is illegal and of no effect.

The alleged cancellation of his powers to act as such Ex-Officio Director of the two Companies aforesaid is also illegal and of no effect.

Dated the 2nd day of November, 1945.

EASTLEY LAM & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. K. P. Ghiara.
(5395)

AUCTION SALES

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Dockyard Road, Mazagaon on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, 1945, at 4-30 P.M. on the premises of the property under instructions from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola & Co., attorneys for Bai Shirinbai, wife of Moosa Cassum, Defendant in Suit No. 755 of 1943 filed by Khatoobai Karmali Moloobhai and others and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated 8th August, 1945, in the said suit:—

Leasehold land with dwelling house situate at Dockyard Road, Mazagaon, admeasuring according to Collector's Record 299 square yards and according to the plan attached to Conveyance dated 21st August, 1928, 210½ square yards bearing Land Revenue under Laughton's Survey No. 1-2-3/3597 (part), New No. 16245 and Cadastral Survey No. 141 Mazagaon Division and Municipal Rates & Taxes E Ward No. 5690 and Street No. 37 B (Old No. 6).

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Defendant, at 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF NAVAL STORE MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Branch, Bombay, M|s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction TODAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. at 10 A.M. (S.T.) at New Marine Lines (behind Sunderabai Hall), Stowage Sites the remaining unsold lots.

Terms:—25% Deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

H.G. Wells Predicts Life's Doom

(Continued from Page 1.)

nished and everything was driving anyhow to anywhere at a steadily increasing velocity.

The limit to the orderly secular development of life had seemed to be a definitely fixed one, so that it was possible to sketch out the pattern of things to come. But that limit was reached and passed into a hitherto incredible chaos.

The more the writer scrutinised the realities around us, the more difficult it became to sketch out any Pattern of Things to Come.

Distance had been abolished, events had become practically simultaneous throughout the planet, life had to adapt itself to that or perish, and with the presentation of that ultimatum the Pattern of Things to Come faded away.

Events now follow one another in an entirely untrustworthy sequence. No one knows what to-morrow will bring forth, but no one but a modern scientific philosopher can accept this untrustworthiness fully.

BRUTAL THUNDERCLAP OF HALT

Even in his case, it plays no part in his everyday behaviour. There he is entirely at one with the normal multitude. The only difference is that he carries about with him this hard, harsh conviction of the near conclusive end of all life.

To a watcher in some remote, entirely alien cosmos, if we may assume that impossibility, it might well seem that extinction is coming to man like a brutal thunderclap of Halt.

It never comes like a thunderclap. That Halt comes to this one to-day and that one next week. To the remnant there is always, "What next?"

We may be spinning more and more swiftly into the vortex of extinction, but we do not apprehend as much.

To those of us who do not die, there is always a to-morrow in this world of ours, which, however it changes, we are accustomed to accept as Normal Being.

We discover life in the beginnings as an urge to exist so powerful that every form it takes tends to increase in size and numbers and outgrow its supply of food energy.

Groups of aggregates or individuals increase not only in numbers but in size. There is an internecine struggle for existence.

The bigger aggregations or individuals eliminate the smaller and consume more and more. The distinctive pabulum of the type runs short, and new forms, capable of utilising material which the more primitive were not equipped to assimilate, arise.

IDIOT'S TALE.

This inaugurates a fresh phase in the evolving story of Being. This idiot's tale is not a tale of yesterday, as we, brief incidents in the story of life, are accustomed to think of yesterday. It comprehends the whole three thousand million years of Organic Evolution.

All through, we have the same spectacle of beings overrunning their means of subsistence and thrusting their fellows out of the normal way of life into strange habitats they would never have tolerated but for that urge to live, anyhow and at any price, rather than die.

For long periods, in our time-space system, a sort of balance of life between various species has existed, and their needless mutations have been eliminated.

In the case, however, of a conspicuous number of dominating species, their hypertrophy has led not only to an excess of growth over nutriment, but also, in the case of those less archaic forms with which we are more familiar, to a loss of adaptability through the relative importance of bigness over variation.

The more they dominated, the more they kept on being the same thing.

CONTINUAL FLUCTUATIONS.

The continual fluctuations of Normal Being in time, and its incessant mutations, confronted each of these precarious, hypertrophied, unstable dominating groups with the alternative of either adaptive extension of their range or else replacement by groups and species better fitted to the changing face of existence.

Astronomical and internal planetary shrinkages in this universe of ours (which are all a part of the Time process) have, for example, produced recurrent phrases of world-wide wet mud and given way again to the withdrawal of great volumes of water from a desiccated world of tundras and steppes, through the extension of glaciation.

The sun is a variable star, but we can fix no exact term to its variations. The precession of the equinoxes is a wobble in the sequence of our seasons.

ADAPT OR PERISH.

The same increasing discordance with the universe which we regard as real being, grows more and more manifest. Adapt or perish, has been the inexorable law of life through all these ever intensifying fluctuations, and it becomes more and more derisive as the divergence widens between what our fathers were not to call the Order of Nature and this new harsh, implacable hostility to our universe, our all.

Hitherto, recurrence has seemed a primary law of life. Night has followed day and day night. But in this strange new phase of existence into which our universe is passing, it becomes evident that events no longer recur. They go on and on to an impenetrable mystery, into a voiceless, limitless darkness, against which this obstinate urgency of our dissatisfied minds may struggle only until it is altogether overcome.

THE DOOR CLOSES.

Our world of self-delusion will admit none of that. It is like a convoy lost in the darkness on an unknown rocky coast, with quarrelling pirates in the chart-room and savages clambering up the sides of the ships to plunder and do evil as the whim may take them. Mind near exhaustion still makes its final futile movement towards that "way out or round or through the impasse."

That is the utmost now that mind can do. And this, its last expiring thrust, is to demonstrate that the door closes upon us for evermore.

There is no way out or round or through.

(Copyright.)

NOTE: In his next article H. G. Wells discusses the nature of life; how it came to be and how it is changing.

SOVIET REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Harin To Preside Over F. S. U. Function At Vanmali Hall

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the Bombay Friends of the Soviet Union, has issued the following statement on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the October Revolution.

"The Russian Revolution of 1917 never justified itself more gloriously than when Russia to a man accepted the challege of Hitlerism and took the lion's share in destroying it. Nazism is dead but unfortunately imperialism is not yet destroyed. Russia contributed most to the winning of the war against Germany, but though the war has been won, peace has still to be won so that humanity may be spared a third Great War. Such a peace can only be secured by the complete elimination of imperialism in any form. The world looks to Russia, more than to any other great power for the most effective contribution towards the destruction of every trace of imperialism from every part of the world. Let us hope and pray that Russia of Lenin will not disappoint the world."

Public meeting of the Friends of the Soviet Union presided over by Poet Harindranath will be held on 7th November at Vanmali Hall Dadar.

The programme will be as follows:

Speeches by Syt. R. M. Jambhekar, General Secretary of the A.I.F.S.U. Syt. Mama Warerkar, Vice-President of the Bombay F.S.U., Syt. Karsandas Manek, Jano Agna Jani, Syt. N. K. Krishnan, and Syt. Ram Manohar Sinh, Editor of Viswamitra, and others.

Poet Harindranath will answer, in the course of his address the letter received by him from Nikolai Tiknonov, Chairman Soviet Writer's Union.

Song—F.S.U. Song Squad.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

Provincial Parliamentary Board

At the Conference of the Nationalist Muslims of this Province held in Jinnah Hall on Sunday under the chairmanship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the following were elected members of the Bombay Provincial Nationalist Muslim Parliamentary Board:—

1. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, 2. Mr. Hasham Ismail. 3. Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar. 4. Mr. Husein Tyabji. 5. Mr. Mustafa Faqih. 6. Mr. Abdul Hamid Nomani. 7. Mr. Abdul Karim Lunge. 8. Mr. Abdul Razak Havaldar. 9. Mr. M. A. Parker. 10. Mr. Gulam Husein Qureshi.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, member, All-India Nationalist Muslim Parliamentary Board will be ex-officio member of the Provincial Board.

JUDGE CAUTIONS JURY

Accused Censured

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Coyajee and a Common Jury)

Emperor
Versus

1. Murray Gow Purdy-Singh
2. Edward Dennie Gee .... Accused.

At the resumed hearing of this case in which the accused stood charged with robbery and other offences, Mr. Justice Coyajee cautioned the Jury on Tuesday morning and told them that they should not discuss the case outside the precincts of the Court—not even with members of their respective families—and that they were bound on oath to give their verdict on evidence alone.

Cross-examination of Mrs. Lilavati Shah, wife of Popatlal Bhogilal Shah who was alleged to have been robbed, was then resumed. Questioned by the first accused as to the identification parade, she denied that with a view to enable her to identify him, the police had told her before the parade that Purdy's shoes were cut at the back, above the heels, and stated that she had not even noticed that fact at the identification parade. She stated that at the parade Purdy was putting out his abdomen and she had asked him to turn round in order to see whether or not he was doing it deliberately.

In the course of the hearing in the afternoon, the Jury was asked to leave the Court room while a point of evidence was being argued by counsel. As the Jury was returning to the Court room after the argument had concluded, the Judge having observed the second accused Gee smiling and making a sign, censured him for having thus communicated with one of the members of the Jury and asked for an explanation. The second accused explained that he was communicating not with the Jury but with a police officer behind him. The first accused Purdy thereupon protested that the Court appeared to be prejudiced and that they could not expect a fair trial. The Judge having warned Purdy against contempt of court, the incident ended.

The hearing of the case is proceeding from day to day.

Sir Hormuzdyar Dastur and Mr. J. C. Forbes instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution. The first accused defended himself in person. Mr. M. J. Gordhandas with Mr. D. J. Ganatha and Mr. M. K. Shah defended the second accused.

During September the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July, 1927, equal to 100, was 205. This was four points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by six points to 210.

THIS IS AN ANNOUNCEMENT ONLY AND NOT A PROSPECTUS

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bhavnagar, and a copy duly certified under Section 277 (A) of the Indian Companies Act has been delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.

Consent and recognition of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue of Capital, subject to the conditions (1) that all moneys payable to the Company in respect of this issue by persons in British India or by persons outside British India to whom the provisions of the Defence of India Act apply are received only in British India and are deposited in a Bank in British India and (2) that so much of the Capital as cannot in that Government's judgment be properly expanded until some uncertain future date is invested and kept invested in prescribed securities which will not be released until the Central Government (in consultation with the Crown Representative) is satisfied that the time has come to make corresponding payments for purposes which are consistent with the enforcement of any measures of control or restriction that may be in operation at the time when such release is applied for; and the consent of Namdar Darbar Shri of Bhavnagar State under the Defence of India Rule 94A as in force in Bhavnagar State has been also obtained to the issue of Capital. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India and Namdar Darbar Shri of Bhavnagar State do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any Schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinion expressed with regard to them.

The subscription list will open on 7th November 1945 and will close as soon as the present issue of the Capital is fully subscribed and in any case not later than 15th November, 1945.

THE BHARAT STEAMSHIPS COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated and registered at Bhavnagar in Bhavnagar State under the Indian Companies Act No. 1913, as adopted in Bhavnagar State)

(The liability of the Members is limited).

The Company has a place of business in British India, at Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Divided into 3,00,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each.

PRESENT ISSUE ... ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs 100 - each.

Out of the above issue:—

(1) The Bhavnagar State has agreed to take up 25,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each.
(2) The Porbandar State has also agreed to take up 5,000 shares of Rs 100/- each.
(3) The Directors Managing Agents and their friends have agreed to take up 40,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. The balance of 30,000 shares is now offered to the public at par for subscription.

Payable as follows:—

The shares will be payable as follows:
Rs. 25/- per share payable on application;
Rs. 25/- per share payable on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 50 - per share will be liable to be called up in such call or calls and at such intervals as the Board of Directors may in their absolute discretion determine.

DIRECTORS.

(1) HOSHANG N. E. DINSHAW, Esq.—Chairman, Senior Partner, Messrs. Eduljee Dinshaw, Merchants and Landlords, Karachi.
(2) NALINI RANJAN SARKER, Esq.—Director, Orient Paper Mills Ltd., New Tea Co., Ltd., Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bengal Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd., Hindusthan Motors Ltd., Calcutta Safe Deposit Co., Ltd., Tata Oil Mills Ltd., India Oil Plastics, Dehri Oil Refinery Ltd., Indian National Airways Ltd., Metal Corporation of India Ltd., Investa Machine Tools and Engineering Co., Ltd., Bengal Potteries, Hukumchand Jute Mills Ltd., Hindusthan Development Corporation Ltd., The Calcutta Tanneries (1944) Ltd.: Merchant, Calcutta.
(3) SHANTILAL MANGALDAS, Esq.—Director. The New Rajpur Mills Ltd., The Navjivan Mills Ltd., The Ahmedabad Mills Ltd., Housing Society Ltd., The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd., The Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., The New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., The Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., The Gujrat Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., The Central Mercantile Assurance Co., Ltd., The Unique Motor and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Rustomjee Mangaldas and Co., Ltd., The Central Textile Corporation Ltd., The Anand Insurance Co., Ltd., The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd., The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., The Ahmedabad Housing Loan Fund Association Ltd., The All-India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Estrala Batteries Ltd., Merchant, Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.
(4) FAZAL IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, Esq., C.I.E.—Director, Fazalbhai Ibrahim & Co., Ltd., Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Tata Power Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd., Swadeshi Mills Ltd., Indian Enamel Works Ltd., Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd., Associated Banking Corporation of India Ltd., Powels Ltd., Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Powells Industries (Baroda) Ltd., Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd., David Mills Ltd., Loyal Mills Ltd., Man Industrial Corporation Ltd., Merchant, Hornby Road, Bombay.
(5) C. R. SRINIVASAN, Esq.—Managing Director, The Swadesamitran Ltd., Director Reserve Bank of India Ltd., Deccan Sugars Ltd., Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Negapatam Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Royapetah, Madras.
(6) KHATAU MAVJEE SHETHIA, Esq.—Partner, Messrs. Kalianji Mavji & Co., Managing Director, Khas Dharmabad Colliery Co., Ltd., Khatau & Co., Ltd., Director, Vallabhdas & Co., Ltd., Balihari Colliery Co., Ltd., South Tisra Colliery Co., Ltd., Khas Busra Coal Concern Ltd., Dhadka Colliery Co., Ltd., Jeenagarh (East Barraree) Colliery Co., Ltd., Coal Merchant, Clive Street, Calcutta.
(7) BHOGILAL MAGANLAL SHAH, Esq.—Director, The Mahaluxmi Mills Ltd., The Master Silk Mills Ltd., The Bhavnagar Salt and Industrial Works Ltd., The Associated Industries Ltd., The Neptune Insurance Co., Ltd., The Modern Traders Ltd., Merchant, Bhavnagar.
(8) MINOCHER, N. E. DINSHAW, Esq.—Partner, Messrs. Eduljee Dinshaw, Merchants and Landlords, Karachi.
(9) GUNVANTRAI T. KAMDAR, Esq.—Merchant, 33 'B' Ezra Street, Calcutta.

BANKERS

(1) The Central Bank of India Ltd. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
(2) The Bank of Baroda Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BROKERS

(1) Messrs Bathiwala and Karani, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
(2) Messrs. G. M. Pyne, 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

AUDITORS

S. B. Billimoria & Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. Dinshaw Ltd., Bhavnagar.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

Kundan Kunj, Bhavnagar, (Kathiawar).

OBJECTS.

The Company has been incorporated for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association (a copy of which is herewith annexed and forms a part of this Prospectus) and particularly to purchase, charter, hire, build and acquire steam or other ships or vessels or crafts of any description including trawlers suitable for deep-sea fisheries (with all equipments and furniture) and to employ the same in conveyance of passengers, mails, troops, munitions of war, livestock, meat, corn and other produce and treasure and merchandise and goods of all kinds between such ports and places in any part of the world as may seem expedient and to acquire any subsidies and operate deep-sea fisheries.

PROSPECTS.

The value of India's coastal trade, after the separation of Burma, is on an average of Rs. 87 crores per annum; and given the right kind of co-operation from the Railways and improvement in harbour facilities, this trade both in value and tonnage will be greatly increased. Moreover the execution of the various post-war plans will so stimulate the movement of goods as to form what may be called a natural factor favouring expansion of coastal trade.

This Company will be able to take the fullest advantage of the importance of Bhavnagar as a flourishing and a fine port in Kathiawar. At the port of Bhavnagar vessels upto 8,000 tons can call alongside the Jetty. Goods can be loaded direct from wagons into steamers and vice versa. There is an adequate number of modern warehouses served by suitable Railway sidings.

Indian owned Shipping Companies have definitely assured prospects in terms of post-war planning. A steamship Company like the Bharat employing and utilising the trade and special facilities (Ports and transport) at Kathiawar has very attractive prospects.

It may be pointed out that the promoters of this Company have been remarkably fortunate in being able to secure one Norwegian ship at a remunerative price

In fact negotiations are already in hand to purchase more ships which may constitute a fair nucleus of the Company's fleet.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

The Preliminary Expenses in connection with the formation of the Company will be paid by the Company and are estimated to be not more than Rs. 20,000 -

PROMOTION

No Promotion money is being paid by the Company.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION & REMUNERATION.

This qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 20,000/- The remuneration of every Director shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 100/- for attending each Meeting of the Board and the actual travelling and other expenses, if any, incurred in consequence of his attending the Board Meeting.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. Dinshaw Limited, their successors and assigns have been appointed as the Managing Agents of the Company from the date of the Registration of this Company for a period of twenty years renewable by mutual agreement. The remuneration of the Agent Company as Managing Agents shall be (1) an Office Allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month operative as from the date the first ship begins to ply; and (2) a Commission of 10 per cent on the net annual profits of the Company as defined in Section 87 C(3) of the Act before setting aside taxes. The above Commission will become payable only after a declaration of Dividend to Shareholders.

COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE.

The Directors have decided to pay Brokerage at the rate of eight annas per share to recognised Brokers or Bankers on allotment made in respect of applications bearing the stamp of such Brokers or Bankers

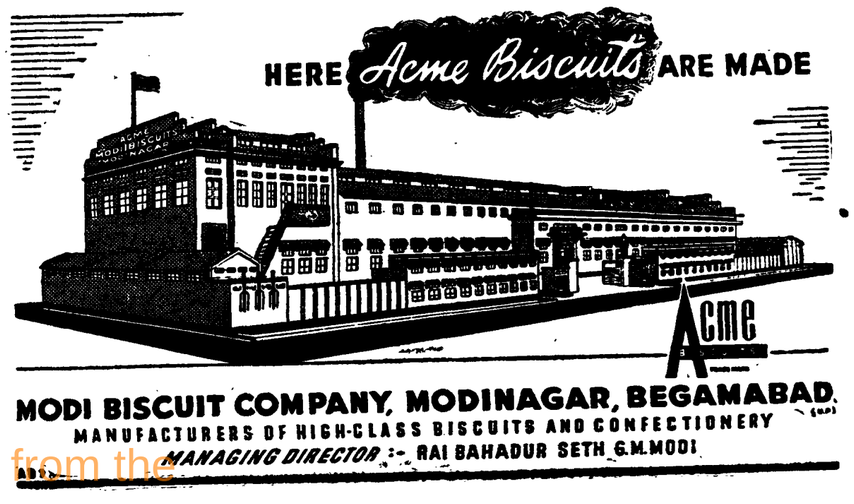
DOCUMENTS.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the Bhavnagar State notification under which the Company is incorporated, the sanction of the Central Government and of the Namdar Darbar Shri of Bhavnagar State for the issue of Capital, and the draft of the Agreement with the Managing Agents and the Prospectus will be available for inspection during the usual business hours at the Registered Office of the Company, Bhavnagar, and at the Company's Office in Bombay

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus which may be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Branches of the Central Bank of India Ltd., and Bank of Baroda Ltd., being Bankers of the Company or at the office of the Brokers of the Company. The shares when issued will be subject to the rights and obligations stated in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

The Application Money may be deposited with any of the Branches of the Company's Bankers and in the case of such Deposit, the application should be accompanied by the Banker's Receipt. The application for shares can be sent directly to the Company's Registered Office.


HERE Acme Biscuits ARE MADE
Acme
MODI BISCUIT COMPANY, MODINAGAR, BEGAMABAD.
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY
MANAGING DIRECTOR :- RAI BAHADUR SETH G.M.MODI

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Coming very soon with All the Glory of Ancient India

AMAR PICTURES

AMAR Pictures' Colossal Costume Picture.

RATNAVALI

Producer-Director: SURENDRA DESAI.
Music: GOVINDRAM
Starring: SURENDRA, RATNA MALA, USHA, MANTRI, K. N SING, MAYA BANNERJI, NAND KISHORE, etc.
NEXT CHANGE AT

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An EXCELLENT Release

It's a date

FRIDAY 16TH NOV.

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SAIGAL

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JAYANT DESAI'S MUSICAL SOC IAL

TADBIR

Directed by JAYANT DESAI
Story MOHANLAL DAVE
Co-starring
SURAIYA, MUBARAK, ZILLO, SALVI, REWANTA, RAJARANI, etc.

PREMIERE FRIDAY 16th

AT

KRISHNA

DUBASH THEATRE

THE FOES OF HER LAND OF BIRTH...
were
her enemies ....
Yet she fell
a victim to the charms
of the Prince of her Foes ...
MURLI MOVIETONE'S SAGA
OF SACRIFICE

AMRAPALI

Directed by NANDLAL JASVANTLAL

Produced by CHIMANLAL TRIVEDI at LAXMI Studios.

PREM ADIB, SABITA DEVI, JEEWAN (Courtesy Prakash) BADRIPRASAD, ARUN, SANKATHA PRASAD, GULAB,

Daily 4, 7 and 10
Sun., Matinee at 1 p.m.

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Booking 9-30 to 12 and 3-30 to 6
A RADIUM Release

Unfolding An Unforgettable Drama Of Our Times!

EASTERN PICTURES' Heart-Warming Social

Directed By SHAUKAT HUSSAIN

ZEENAT

Starring: NOOR JEHAN
Yakub, Dixit, Bibbo, Karan Diwan, Shanta Rin, Naseem (Jr.), Majid & SHAH NAWAZ.

A SALMA TALKIES DISTRIBUTORS' RELEASE

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SUPER

FRIDAY, 9th and SAT. 10th AT 9-30 a.m.

PRITHVI THEATRES

HUMBLY PRESENT

DEEWAR

Plans open. Rates as usual.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

APPLAUDED AS A GREAT ENTERTAINER

SHOREY Picture's Social

CHAMPA

MANORAMA, BEG, MAJNU, ASHA, ZUBEDA, SHIVDASANI

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

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Ad. Booking 10-30 to 12—4-30 to 6
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RANJIT'S

MUMTAJ MAHAL

3rd WEEK at

Royal Opera House

Daily: 4, 7 and 10

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EXHIBITORS
AND
STUDIO OWNERS
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A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

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SEARGENT SCHEME ON POST-WAR EDUCATION
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Sleater House,
Sleater Road, Bombay 7.

WINNING POPULAR APPROBATION!

MINERVA'S
MIGHTY HISTORICAL

EK-DIN KA SULTAN

Starring: MEHTAB
Direction: SOHRAB MODI,
SIMULTANEOUSLY AT

EXCELSIOR

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Plans open throughout the day.

NEW WEST END

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun., Holi. 1 p.m.
Plans Open 10 to 12, 4 to 6 p.m.

MEET THE FEARLESS 10th FIGHTING AUTHOR IN WEEK! New Theatres' Matchless Hit

HAMRAHI

Direction and Screenplay:— BIMOL ROY

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m. MINERVA
Plans open 10 to 12.

2ND WEEK

CENTRAL

Daily 4, 7 & 10; Matinees at 1-0 on Sun. & Holidays.
Plans Open 10 to 12 & 4 to 6.

2ND WEEK
SILVER FILMS Social Hit

NASEEB

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. Holi 1 p.m.

LAMINGTON

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 2, 2002
Muslim: Zuhej 1, 1364
Parsi: Khorsad 5, 1315
Sunrise: 6-3 a.m. Sunset 6-59 p.m.
Hightide: 1-1b, 12-5b
Lowtide: 7-0s, 18-5b

To-day's Engagements

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE: To-day at 6 p.m. at Mazdaznan, Alexandra Girls' School Ground Floor Hall, Waudby Road, on "Extraordinary spiritual knowledge as revealed in the Mazdayasni Zarathushtrian religion."

"PRESENT POSITION OF INDIANS IN CEYLON": Under the auspices of the Bohra Youth League, Mr. Abdul Aziz, a member of the Ceylon Indian Delegation and an ex-President of the Ceylon Indian Congress, will speak on the "Present Position of Indians in Ceylon" today at 8/30 p.m. in the League Hall, 129, Abdul Rehman Street.

EFFICIENCY CLUB OF INDIA: Talk on "Information Sources" by J. R. Nanderia, today at 6-15 p.m. Conference Hall, Electric House.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Swapna and Sushupti" is the subject of a short-talk to be followed by Questions and Answers at 6-15 p.m. today at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

VIDYADAYINI SCHOOL: Presiding over the variety entertainment in aid of the Vidyadayini High School, Suratkal (S. Kanara), at Sunderabai Hall on Sunday last, Justice N. S. Lokur emphasized the need for support from the generous public to schools in rural areas. Real work in education, he said, had to be carried on in villages among poor peasants, where the need was the greatest. The Vidyadayini High School had progressed from strength to strength due to efficient management and organising skill of Mr. Damodar Rao. He commended the institution for public support. The variety entertainment which was given through the courtesy of the Prithvi Theatres was a unique success. Mr Prithviraj himself appeared on the stage in the character of Shylock. He observed that Shylock represented an oppressed nation like the Indians, seething with discontent.

ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND HEALTH LEAGUE: Will hold 15th Parsee National Boxing Tournament on Friday (23rd inst.) at 6 p.m. and the finals on Saturday (24th) at 9 p.m. at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

Sir Homi M. Mehta will preside and distribute the prizes. The tournament is open for amateur Parsis only.

Entries close on 14th inst. and should be sent in the prescribed form to be obtained at the League's office in the Central Bank Building (Dean Lane Entrance, 3rd floor), Bombay.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Celebration of the Russian Revolution Day at the following places today: Cama Hall, at 6-15 p.m. Prabhadevi at 6-30 p.m. Kitte Bhandari Hall, at 8-30 p.m.

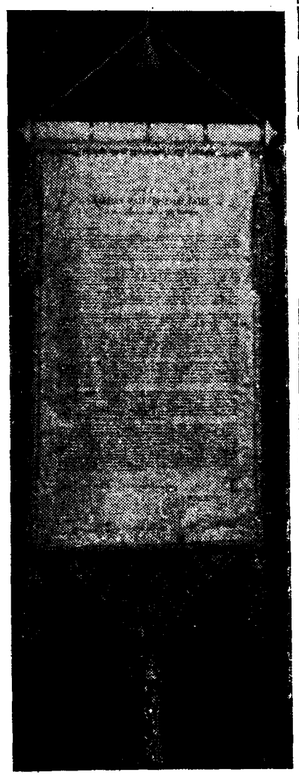
Kothawala Takes Over From C. C. Desai

BOMBAY, Nov. 6 (API): Khan Bahadur S. R. Kothawala, took over charge to-day as Controller General of Prices, Industries and Civil Supplies Department, Government of India, from Mr. C. C Desai who has been appointed Secretary to the Tariff Board of the Government of India.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.

244 m 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Gulab Bai 8-45 Ali Husain and Party 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Bhajan 9-30 Saraswati Rane 12-30 p.m. Garba (G) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Variety 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 A C Shah (G Songs) 4-35 Sardar Husain 4-55 Malka Bai 5-10 D V Paluskar (Vocal) 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Saraswati Rane 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Ambalal C Shah (G Songs) 7-0 Fursat Yi Gharian 7-15 Gulab Bai 7-30 Marathi Programme (B B C) 8-0 Music From Film 8-15 News (M) 6-30 News (G) 8-45 Resume by S S Gore on the day's match between Western Zone XI and visiting Australians 8-55 p.m. Records 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Flute 9-45 Common Man and Coming Age 10-0 A I R Orchestra 10-15 Gulab Bai 10-30 Saraswati Rane.



Citizens' address to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, printed on Khaddar silk and artistically illuminated by Max Studios.

Mr. Ramdev Poddar, who has been elected a Director of the Reserve Bank of India.

LATE PIERRE CERESOLE.

A True Friend Of India

With the passing away of Pierre Ceresole on the 25th of October (as recently cabled by Prof. Edmond Privat to Gandhiji) the world has lost a great figure of international repute and India a true and sincere friend. Mon. Ceresole was one of the bravest and most consistent of passive resisters and pacifists—being by conviction opposed to all wars. The son of the President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Swiss Republic, on the death of his father he made over to the Swiss Government his entire fortune in promissory notes amounting to over 20,000 francs. I think, which he had received as legacy, in pursuance of his pacifism. Pacifism, he held, ought not merely to begin and end with a negative attitude towards war. It ought to be something constructive and positive. And so he organised I.V.S.P. (International Voluntary Service for Peace). Its services extended to all parts of the world. Its principal activity after the last war was to help in the restoration of devastated areas in Europe through organization of voluntary service on an international basis without any distinction of ex-ally or ex-enemy. The services which he rendered to Dr. Rajendraprasad at the time of the frightful Bihar earthquake are too well-known here to need recapitulation.

Quaker by religion and a member of the Society of Friends, he was deeply religious by nature. But he camouflaged it from the vulgar gaze under a mask of light cynicism. A very efficient organiser, he was simple, humble and unassuming to a degree in his personal habits. I remember how his unconventionality disarmed the stiff ceremonial formality of the high official circles in Bihar. His humility drew to him all sorts of people and enabled him to win and retain their affection as very few outsiders have ever succeeded in doing.

I like my *tenors*...

ACT 135

JAMES CARLTON LIMITED. LONDON

5 Annas per packet, the price is exclusive of LOCAL or provincial Taxations.

THE BANK OF MYSORE, LTD.

Phone No. 33210

ESTABLISHED 1913.
(Incorporated in Mysore State)
Liability of Members being limited.

		Subscribed and Paid up capital	
Authorised Capital	1,00,00,000		40,00,000
Issued Capital	40,00,000	Reserve Fund	63,00,000

Head Office:—BANGALORE.
Bombay Branch:—24-26, DALAL STREET, FORT.
EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN.

D. S. MANDYAM, Branch Manager.
B. V. NARAYANA REDDY, General Manager.

THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS.

(A copy of the prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay).

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue, subject to certain conditions.
It must be understood that in giving this consent, the Government do not take any responsibility for financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed.

THE BOMBAY SILK MILLS LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into 34,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each and 8,000 5 per cent (Free of Tax) redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.

ISSUED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 12,50,000

Divided into 17,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each and 4,000 5 per cent (Free of Tax) Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.

ORDINARY SHARES

Rs. 12/8/- per share are to be paid with application, Rs. 12/8/- per share on allotment and the balance will be called in two equal instalments of Rs. 12/8/- each at an interval of not less than three months after allotment, as and when required.

5 PER CENT (FREE OF TAX) REDEEMABLE CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES

Rs. 25/- per share are to be paid with application, Rs. 25/- per share on allotment and the balance will be called in two equal instalments of Rs. 25/- each at an interval of not less than three months after allotment as and when required.

Out of the above issue the Managing Agents, Directors and their friends have agreed to take 5,200 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each and 1,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each of the total face value of Rs. 3,600,000. The remainder of the issue has been underwritten by the National Savings Bank Ltd., of Bombay who, in their turn, have got it sub-underwritten by The Laxmi Investment Trust, Ltd. of Bombay, and Shares of the total face value of Rs. 8,90,000/- are offered to the public for subscription as under:—

3,000 Five per cent Tax Free Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each.	Rs. 3,00,000.
11,800 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each	Rs. 5,90,000.
Total	Rs. 8,90,000.

The Subscription List will open on Wednesday, the 7th day of November, 1945 and will close on Thursday, the 22nd day of November, 1945

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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3. TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAU, Esq., Merchant, Director, The Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Partner, Messrs. Khatau Makanji & Co., Kermani Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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6. MURARJI JADHAVJI VAIDYA, Esq., B.Com., F.R. Econ. S. (London) Merchant, Director The Silk and Art Silk Mills, Association Ltd., Navin Kumar Hansraj Ltd., Partner Messrs. Hansraj Sons., The Bombay Enamel Works, President, The Association of Indian Industries, Bombay Jadavji Mansions, 3, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay. (Ex-Officio).

7. RAO BAHADUR SHETH DEWJEE TOKARSEE MOOLJEE, J.P., Merchant Partner, Tokarsee Mooljee & Co., Dewjee Tokarsee & Co., Director, Ballarshah Timber Syndicate Ltd., (C.P.) 71, Bazargate Street, Fort Bombay.

BANKERS

1. THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Colaba Causeway, Bombay. 2. THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3. THE HINDUSTAN COMMERCIAL BANK LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. MADHAVJI & Co., Examiner Press Bldg., Dalal St., Fort., Bombay.

AUDITORS

Messrs. KHIMJI KUNVERJI & Co., Bombay Mutual Bldg., Pherozeshah Mehta Rd., Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. HANSRAJ SONS, Colaba Road, Bombay 5.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Colaba Road, Bombay 5.

OBJECTS

The Principal object of incorporating this company is to develop on a large scale, the business of sericulture, Silk-throwing, silk-waste spinning, Weaving, bleaching, dyeing and printing of silk, artificial silk and allied and mixed fabrics.

SCOPE AND PROSPECTS

This Industry has a promising future. Thanks to the rapid development of the sericulture Industry with the active aid of the Government in this country particularly during the present war, India promises to be self-sufficient in this respect.

The Bombay Silk Mills have earned a very good reputation all over India and occupied an important position among the pure silk weaving mills in this country. This company is being formed to develop the present mills into a large scale Mill for manufacture of spun silk yarn, and silk fabrics in general.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES

Applications for Shares should be made upon the forms accompanying the Prospectus which may be obtained at the Registered office of the company, or at the Offices of the Company's Bankers and sent duly filled in accordance with the directions contained therein with a remittance of the amount payable on application to the Company.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Australian Cricket Tour

While regretting the other day that our young men do not feel for their country and are not moved by insults to their countrymen by other people an experienced nationalist observed "They are only fond of smoking foreign cigarettes, wearing ties and long pants and displaying wristwatches, and are interested only in cricket and football, cinema and cinema stars."

The enthusiasm in sports circles over the Australian cricket tour piquantly brings that remark to mind. There are so many reasons, economical and political, for India to be down-hearted today; so many reasons for keeping aloof from receptions and entertainments to foreign visitors, who do not treat us as equals. But to many people nothing seems to matter if they can have a good game, a good time. It is indeed this frivolous and slavish mentality, which is keeping back India's progress and which is encouraging others to ignore and belittle her.

I have been a sportsman myself and fond of cricket in particular But I do not put games before my country or before national honour. The "high" cricket authorities may only think of enjoying good cricket, but the self-respecting nationalist youngmen should have strongly protested against this tour and should have resolved not to have anything to do with it as players, organisers, or spectators. What a shameful thing it will be to find the country's leaders embittered at the attitude of the Government and our countrymen insultingly and racially discriminated against in the Dominions and in European and American countries on the one side and on the other our youngmen playing cricket with and giving "grand receptions" to those in whose country Indians are marked as political inferiors though they themselves can come to India at will and become Governors also here.

What wonder that India is still a long way from her goal!

J. M. G.

Vagaries Of Cloth Licencing

Frankly speaking, I regret my inability to understand exactly what Mr. Dawlajada lants to say and to know in his article captioned "Vagaries of Cloth Licencing" published in your issue of October 24 However, I am explaining below in brief the system under which licences are given in Bombay Province to the different categories of cloth dealers so that it will remove all misunderstandings.

Under the new system of distribution of cloth inaugurated by the Textile Commissioner some ten months ago and under instructions from the Government of India all Provincial Governments were asked to classify the different cloth licences under different categories Accordingly the Government of Bombay promulgated from the 1st of March, 1945, the Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945, which has recently been extended to the whole Province. Under this Order the cloth dealers are classified under the following categories; quota holders (A), semi-wholesalers (B), retailers (C) agents (D), hawkers (E) and Miscellaneous (F). Ordinarily only one type of licence is given to any one dealer or firm, that is, if X is given an A Class licence he is not eligible for any other licence. The dealers are required under this Order to apply individually to the licencing authorities and there is no question of any associations recommending names and these being accepted by the licencing authorities. Specific conditions have been prescribed for obtaining the different licences. Those who satisfy the conditions laid down get the licences for which they apply but of not more than one type in any case as explained above. Specific fees are prescribed for each type of licence.

I may add here that at Ahmedabad the A licencees are eligible also for D licences if they have worked as agents (adatias') as this helps the all-India distribution scheme in the districts, retailers associations have been made eligible to get semi-wholesales' (2) livences to facilitate import of cl.. from the manufacturing centres.

The semi-wholesalers' licences were not issued prior to June and so in April the goods were distributed to retailers in Bombay City and the Suburbs through merchants nominated by the Chairman of the Textile Control Board and in May the Retailers' Federation was asked to take delivery of the goods direct from the quota holders and distribute them amongst the retailers according to permits issued by the Provincial Textile Controller. From June onwards the licenced semi-wholesalers are taking the goods from the quota holders and distributing them amongst the retailers according to permits given to them.

It is difficult to understand what Mr. Dawlatjada means by sale of the licences at sums running into four and five figures. If he means to say that licences have been given to bogus persons who in turn sell them to others, he is wrong because nobody has been given a licence who does not satisfy the prescribed conditions. As a matter of fact one of the main ideas in issuing the Order is to eliminate bogus licences and enable the authorities exercise a greater measure of control over the distribution of Indian made cloth as the dealers are now restricted to only one type of business.

To remove one2misunderstanding from Mr. Dawlatjada's mind, I may and that the Government Approved A and B shops (which are now the Rationed Cloth Shops), are retailers i.e. C licencees and are not to be confused either with the quota holders or wholesalers. As explained repeatedly, there is now no distinction between A and B class of approved dealers except as regards the No. of units they can register

G. G. GOKHALE,
Public Relations Officer
(Rationing).

Travancore Educational Reform

All the big guns of the Catholic India, religious and secular, are setting up a howl at the attempt of the Travancore Government to introduce a sound piece of educational reform in consonance with wider conceptions of responsibilities of modern government. This is not as is made out, a case of the right of a section of the people is being encroached upon by the Government, but this is an instance of a community trying frantically to cling to a long enjoyed but unrighteous privilege.

The case is not far dissimilar to that of Brahmins in the official world about a generation ago. The general public did not shed a tear when the Brahmin, not long ago, was ousted from his position of unrighteous advantage. I hope the general public in South India will not be moved by the S.O.S. cries of some of the Catholic leaders.

Out of about 3,000 primary schools in Travancore, about 2,000 are owned, managed and practically manned by the Christians The highly disorganised and incohate nature of the Hi.. is responsible for this abnormal proportion of the Christians' share in the schools of the State. But as is well-known, Christian Mission and Churches have not captured the field of education out of mere altruism. It is the "spiritual enlightenment of the heathen" more than opening to him the light of modern knowledge that has been the motive power in this endeavour.

It is natural that Christians should be anxious to impart Christian love to their children. They admit that they are now doing it outside school hours exclusively to Christian children. On reading the Diwan's speech, I infer, that they will still be allowed the use of the school building to hold Bible classes for Christian children by Priests outside school hours. The priests will certainly have the "liberty to teach" but not the "liberty to preach" in educational institutions.

The whole world of teachers, Christian and non-Christian, ought to welcome the present reform.

S. SUNDARESWARAN.

Ernakulam.

Absorb Minorities

The results of the Simla Conference bring out the minority problem in a different setting. With all his good intentions, the Viceroy could neither satisfy nor set aside the extravagant demands of the Muslim League, for either would mean a solution of the problem. So it is for the nationalist forces, represented by the Congress, to face the problem squarely.

Under alien rule the policy of appeasement pampers minorities. It has not yielded the desired results. So the Congress should now adopt the policy of absorption of the minorities instead of their appeasement.

The minorities in India bear the labels like Muslims, Scheduled Castes and non-Brahmins. They are more communal than political or economic. This is the peculiar feature of Indian conditions where the cultural revolution has not come about and where the ancient taboos and isolations subsist. It is true that these social injustices like the economic, are easily removed when political power is gained for the nation. But if they present themselves as minority problems in the meantime, they must be tackled.

Though the final solution will await the attainment of political freedom, Congressmen have to get over social isolations as an earnest of their intentions to absorb the minorities. They should observe the free mixing up of the Hindus, the Muslims and the Christians and the removal of untouchability as scrupulously as they spin and wear khadi. Mahatma Gandhi is a zealous believer in God; but he does not enter a temple which is not open to Harijans. Likewise Congressmen should persuade all functions and dinners to be cosmopolitan and should boycott them if they are not. This holds good with all persons who think in terms of the nation, whether they be Hindus, Muslims, Christians Sikhs, Jains or Parsees, Congressmen or not.

The existence of "Hindu" and "Muslim" chah, pan and pani in Northern India and of 'Harijan', 'Brahmin' and 'Non-Brahmin' dining sections and drinking water calls for immediate attention. Individuals are resenting these isolations. But to rouse mass consciousness free mixing should be practised on as wide a scale as the bonfire of foreign cloth was carried out in the days of the non-co-operation movement. Further the Congress will do well to impose cosmopolitan practices as a condition for members to hold elective posts just as spinning is insisted upon. This not only meets the minority problem but lays solid foundation for United India and for homogeneous humanity.

G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.

Mudunur.

Who Deserves Our Vote?

After a few days the whole country will be seething with excitement on account of Assembly Elections. Under the existing conditions of this country the vast majority of the population, who are illiterate and ill-informed and also poverty-stricken, can be easily exploited by a minority which commands both wealth and intelligence. The Election results would thus reflect not the will of the people as a whole or of a small section having influence over them. The illiterate and ill-informed masses are for political matters no better than children who cannot think for themselves and whose votes are, therefore valueless as signifying the people's mind. It is no longer justinable to assert that the party that lights the British has the right of support of the common people. It is no longer necessary to fight the British—they are ready to accept an agreed constituton. What is vital is to see that the constitution does not lead to the establishment of the dictatorship of the high castes operating through some popular parties. The decision to vote for a particular party must be therefore, arrived at after careful consideration of the issues involved. Narrow caste patriotis is rampant among the Hindus. It has killed really natonal patriotism. It is pity that the Indian National Congress which does not permit its members to join the Hindu Mahasabha or the Moslem League, does not prohibit them from joining much more communal and sectional bodies like the Aggarwal Sabha, Brahman Sabha and the Kshatriya Sabha. Hence only those who have the courage and confidence to be free from the disease of caste patriotism and to fight for the freedom of the masses and not power for the high caste only should have the right of people's confidence.

Lahore,
Jat-Pat Torak Mandal.
SANT RAM.

Spitting Habit

I read the article by Mr. S. P. Arora in today's issue of your paper and was delighted with it. I fully associate myself with all the feelings expressed by him. This dirty habit cannot be denounced in stronger terms.

It is high time that an all out press and lecture campaign was started immediately to stamp out this 'vice', especially in view of the fact that a number of foreigners are now in Bombay and may carry home an impression that all Indians are dirty and unfit to inhabit any decent country. When the destinies of our great nation are in the making it would be criminal on the part of our public institutions to neglect eradication of this unclean habits.

V. M. SINDKAR.

Egypt's Progressive Arabic Press

In his contribution to the "Chronicle", I find that the editor of "Al Misri' has omitted to mention 'Al Hilal' a vigorously nationalist paper of Mustafa Kamil who was hailed as one of the most brilliant journalists of his time, in the evolution of the Arabic press in Egypt. Mustafa Kamil was a nationalist to the core and his verile writing besides being classics of the Arabic language were source of great inspiration in generating an upsurge of freedom in the peoples of the lower Nile. Maulana Abul Kalam's paper 'Al Hilal' from Calcutta was more or less founded if I am not wrong on the lines of 'Al Hilal' of Misr.

It was my good fortune to meet Mustafa Kamil in Cairo in 1906, during my three months sojourn in the lands of the Sharaas we used to meet very often and discuss both the Egyptian and the Indian politics. He was rather bitter against the India's acquiescence to the British rule and blamed Indians for the slavery of Egypt and the ills of the other Islamic countries He was an advocate of, open, frank, and firm moves in politics and vehemently denounced the anarchical activities of the Hindu intelligentsia of Bengal, which he thought was based on sentimentalism against the partition of Bengal—an anti-Muslim agitation and not for the freedom of India. Mustafa Kamil was not only a great admirer of Jamaluddin 'al Afghani', but took pride in being his disciple. For its strong nationalist views, 'Al Hilal,' I believe was suppressed twice and died with Mustafa Kamil.

Egyptian press has progressed a great deal no doubt, but has not reached 'Al Hilal' in Catholicity of views and beauty of expression.

NAWABZADA MURTAZA ALI KHAN

Emigration Scandals

At a time when there is considerable bitterness and resentment in regard to the treatment of our nationals abroad, and in consideration of the positon to which India has been reduced as a supplicant for her own freedom at home, the intention of the Government of India to lift the ban on emigration of Indian labour to Malaya on securing "satisfactory guarantees" from the Secretary of State for the Colonies would appear to be ill-advised and inopportune.

The Government of India certainly cannot ignore that in the past successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies had studiously maintained a 'non possumus' attitude in matters of Indian disabilities in the Colonies, and the setback experienced all along on this account through the Colonial Office whenever redress in this connection was sought by the India Office should provide compelling justification to turn down requests from the Colonial Office for the continuance of unbridled emigration.

The position of Indians today in the Colonies is, in essence, one of 'status quo ante bellum.'

Politically, economically and socially, the Indian emigrant is a 'bete noir' in the British Commonwealth, and any further permission for emigration of unskilled Indian labour to strengthen the hands of the Planter Raj in Malaya and Ceylon would only tend to complicate an already complex situation in which Indians find themselves there. Promises and guarantees appear to convey no meaning when efforts are made later to thwart their performance under one pretext or the other.

Further, the very idea of sending out Indian unskilled labour hereafter is unthinkable owing to the stiffening of public opinion in India against such emigration with the bitter experiences in the recent past. In the Colonies, a subtle process in amplifying a sort of Monroe Doctrine suited to local conditions and to the disadvantage of the Indian workers who were responsible for the economic development in those areas, is going on apace, and this trouble in essence has cropped up during the past two decades in Ceylon and Malaya and the Government of India certainly have had a very anxious time of it before the war.

The present negotiations afford an opportunity for the Government of India to take a definite stand and examine the whole question of emigration overseas dictated by new conditions after the war. While there is a strong case for even repatriating the whole lot on account of the political problems that are forced on the Government of India, the Government of India have got to be circumspect about any move that they take in response to the imperative demands of Malaya or Ceylon for unskilled labour without measuring the consequences in the long run.

Incidentally, it must be borne in mind that with the progress of nationalism, the elimination ultimately of "foreigner" elements has become a definite slogan. But the miserable experience of Indians in the past in such situations as in Burma and Ceylon has been that this anti-Indian feeling has been cleverly turned towards them by imperial politicians for strengthening their own position. The oft-emphasized ethical pre-eminence of the principle of universal brotherhood with a view to Imperial solidarity has become powerless to subdue the dictates of self-interest or autonomy. At any rate, the Indian has become convinced that there is no such thing as imperial citizenship which is the inevitable corollary of allegiance to a common sovereign. The Government of India must press for a revision of Britain's colonial policy, and it is hoped that Dr. Khare, whose speech on the Reciprocity Bill trickled many an Indian heart, will not lag behind in implementing the provisions of the Reciprocity Act, now that he is placed in a positon of statutory authority where his zeal and zest for serving overseas Indians is being put to acid test.

"EMIGRANT."

Muslim Trusts

I have read in your issue of 20-10-45 Mr. G. A. Moledina's letter in the matter of Muslim Trusts. If the object of co-ordinating Muslim Trusts is to check the alleged inefficient management of the income of these trusts by the Trustees as stated by Mr. Moledina, I may respectfully draw Mr. Moledina's attention that according to the Wakf Act, all Trustees of Mussalman Charitable Trusts have to file their accounts regularly every year before the court. If their accounts are found fraudulent or inefficient in any way they can be hurried up before the court, and if found guilty they can be dismissed as Trustees by the court. In face of this clear provision provided by the Wakf Act, no further provisions are necessary for the purpose of protecting the Muslim Charitable Trusts or Wakfs and I fail to appreciate the argument of Mr. Moledina to co-ordinate them for this purpose.

It seems Mr. Moledina has not read all the views expressed in your various issues in the matter of co-ordinating Muslim Trusts wherein inter alia it was clearly and frequently mentioned that the income of these trusts should be diverted for the higher educational purpose of all Mussalmans, and therefore I had expressed my opinion on the subject, objecting to such a change.

Moreover, Mr. Moledina's personal view in the matter of co-ordinating all the Muslim Trusts in a particular manner is not a solution of this burning problem at all Let Mr. Moledina get his statement confirmed by the Muslim League before rushing to the Press, otherwise his solution has no intrinsic value and hence will satisfy no one.

M. I ROWJEE

Buddha Film

I read today Mr. Padhye's notice regarding the report published in your issue last week.

I have failed to understand why he has given the wrong name to the association—our association is known to us and it should be known to others also as the 'Indi-Lanka 'Buddhist Association' The protest resolution in question was moved by me on behalf of the Indi-Lanka Buddhist Association and not on behalf of the 'Buddha Society'—we had only appealed to all Buddhist associations and also to Indians to understand the spirit of the resolution and on the ban already existent in Lanka —We—the Indi-Lanka Buddhist Association endorsed the Ceylon Government's ban and strongly and unanimously voiced our protest as members of the said association—So, I fail to understand the explanation of the Honorary Secretary of the Buddha Society—I am certain that we made no particular mention of the Buddha Society. I presume that 'Ananda Vihara' buildings will be always available to all Buddhists to discuss problems pertaining to Buddhism.

I am sure a close scrutiny of the resolution will calm the disturbed members of the Buddha Society

I may mention that in 1944 during the Buddha Javanti celebrations in Bangalore by the Universal Buddhist Society—which is mostly composed of Hindu admirers of the Buddha—tabled a protest against slandering the Lord Buddha by film producers. This resolution was moved—and passed That was Bangalore in 1944.

I am glad to note that the President and others paid a visit to Prakash Pictures to exchange views—yes, these views and approval of the plan by the Buddha Society they may be entitled for however, we too as members of the Indi-Lanka Buddhist Association have not approved it and have also endorsed Buddhist Lanka's ban on the film.

We have voiced the protest as members of the said association with the support of the whole of Buddhist Lanka.

NARCISSUS A. F. MEEMANAGE.

Madh Residents' Protest

(From A Correspondent)

VERSOVA, Nov. 2.

A public meeting of the residents of Versova, Madh and Yerangol held at Versova recently passed the following resolution:

"When the Government requisitioned the villages of Madh and Yerangal during the second world war the residents of Madh and Yerangal who were asked to evacuate their respective villages, were given in writing that the period of requisition would continue at the most upto a period of six months after the conclusion of war. From the reports published in the newspapers, however, we gather that the Government intend taking permanently for the military purposes the villages of Madh and Yerangal and the area 10 miles to the north of it. If these reports are true, we protest strongly against the decision of the Government."

The residents of Madh and Yerangal have temporarily settled in Versova and other villages and carry on their business under great hardships. And their condition will deteriotrate further still if their villages are taken permanently by the military.

This meeting demanded unanimously that the Government should return the villages of Madh and Yerangal and thus keep their promise given to the people at the time of the requisition of these villages.

I.N.A. Day In "A" Ward

The 'A' Ward District Congress Committee held a procession carrying appropriate placards through the streets of Bombay to observe the I.N.A. Day on Monday morning. The volunteers of the Arya Samaj joined the procession. Later an open-air meeting was held presided over by the Mayor, who spoke on the great courage and sacrifices the men of the I.N.A. had made to free India from the bonds of British Imperialism. Mr Leon D'Souza Joint Secretary of the I.N.A. Relief, Committee asked the people to give generously and so help them to collect sufficient funds for the defence of the accused and also to give relief to their dependants. Svt M. Y. Nurie, Svt. M. R. Masani and others also spoke.

Ramana Satchidananda Samaj

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, there was a discourse on 'The Greatness of Thiruppugazh' by Sri. R. Kalyanasundaram Iyer of Madras at Matunga.

The speaker started by expounding the birth of Sri Arunagirinather, his greatness as an 'avatar'. He dealt at considerable length on the unique role of Thiruppugazh as Mantra-Sastra bringing in apt and profuse quotations from various verses therein. He gave a profound exposition about 'Grace' and the 'The principles of complete Surrender' which were the motivating force of the wise men of the East.

Wonderful Remedies

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black up to 60 years Your eyesight will be improved and headache cured If a few hairs has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2/8/-. If more, then buy a phial for Rs 3/8/- if almost all, then purchase one phial for Rs 5/-. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days application of this medicine will show wonderful effect in White Leprosy and Leucoderma Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds Hakims Doctors Kavirajs and advertisers Price Rs 2/8/- for 15 days

MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion-bites of hornets and bees also It cured lakhs of sufferers Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected Price Re 1/- per root, 3 for Rs. 2/8/- only BABU BRIJNANDAN SAHAI B A B L Advocate, Patna High Court writes I have tried "Scorpion Bite Cure" herb and have found it very efficacious One small root can be used for curing hundreds It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage

MRITUNJAY SUDHA AUSHADHALAY
(101) Hazaribagh

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LADIES and GENTLEMEN for free Medical Advice on all their health and beauty problems, to come personally between 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 6 P.M to 8 p.m. or write in detail all difficulties and enclose a self-addressed Stamped Envelope for reply to the "Consultation Deptt." The Otogen Laboratories 27, Nicholson Road, Lahore

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Acute or chronic—partial or all over the body—how long and what causes, cured radically and permanently in four weeks by our safe sure, world-wide reputed and tested Herbal home-treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success Particulars on request

KAMALA WORKS (B C). PANCHPOTA BENGAL

RACING UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

Bombay Racing Fixtures, 1945-46

WINTER MEETING (13 DAYS)

1st DAY SATURDAY,	10th November, 1945
2nd DAY SATURDAY,	17th November, 1945
3rd DAY SATURDAY,	24th November, 1945
4th DAY SATURDAY,	1st December, 1945
5th DAY SATURDAY,	8th December, 1945
6th DAY SATURDAY,	15th December, 1945
7th DAY SATURDAY,	22nd December, 1945
8th DAY WEDNESDAY,	26th December, 1945
9th DAY SATURDAY,	29th December, 1945
10th DAY TUESDAY,	1st January, 1946
11th DAY SATURDAY,	5th January, 1946
12th DAY SATURDAY,	12th January, 1946
13th DAY SATURDAY,	19th January, 1946

HOSPITAL DAY

WEDNESDAY, 23rd January, 1946

BOMBAY RACES (5 DAYS)

1st DAY SATURDAY,	26th January, 1946
2nd DAY SATURDAY,	2nd February, 1946
3rd DAY SATURDAY,	9th February, 1946
4th DAY SATURDAY,	16th February, 1946
5th DAY SATURDAY,	23rd February, 1946

SPRING MEETING (6 DAYS)

DATES WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER

(These dates are subject to alteration)

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

(THIS IS NOT A PROSPECTUS BUT AN ANNOUNCEMENT)

(A copy of the Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal)

AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION LTD. FOR THE QUOTATION OF THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.

Allied Iron & Steel Company Ltd.

(Incorporated under Indian Companies Act, 1913).

Regd. Office:—12, Dalhousie Square East, CALCUTTA

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 5,00,000/-

ISSUED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 4,00,000/-

Divided into 800 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each, 600 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each, 4,000 Deferred Shares of Rs. 5/- each. The said Preference Shares are entitled to Cumulative preferential dividend of 5 1/4 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax with rights in the participation of profits of the Company as mentioned below. The Deferred Shares are entitled to a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent after the Ordinary Shares have been provided with 7 1/2 per cent dividend and the balance remaining, if any will be divided into three parts of 10, 45, 45, the first part being available for distribution amongst the holders of Preference Shares, the second and third parts for holders of Ordinary and Deferred Shares in proportion to their respective holdings of such shares.

Preference and Deferred Shares are payable 50 per cent on application and 50 per cent on allotment. Ordinary shares are payable 25 per cent on application 25 per cent on allotment and the balance in two equal instalments as and when called by the Directors, but not within two months from the date of last call made. The Directors, Managing Agents and their friends have agreed to take up 1,600 ordinary shares and 4,000 Deferred shares and the balance are offered at par.

DIRECTORS.

B. N. CHATURVEDI, Esq., President, Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd., Partner, Damodar Choubey & Co., (Stock & Share Brokers) Director, Bengal Central Bank Ltd., India Machinery Co., Ltd., etc., 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

H C. CHATTERJEE, Esq., Member of the Committee, Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd., Industrial Credit Syndicate Ltd., Partner, N. L. Roy & Co. (Stock & Share Brokers) etc., 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

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In pre-war days by import from England, Germany, Italy, Japan and other countries the vast demand of Electric fans was hardly met and crores of national money were drained away. Now after the war, so far the import business of India is concerned most of these foreign countries shall be out of the field creating a great market here. This Company has taken up this opportunity to establish a large scale concern and to arrest the drainage of national wealth to its utmost. The "YALTA", the quality fan already popular throughout the country is now the property of this Company. Besides, the Company has arranged to manufacture other electrical goods such as stoves, heaters, kettles, small motors, etc., etc., having great demand and good market.

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"Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the head office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them."

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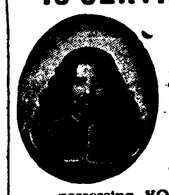

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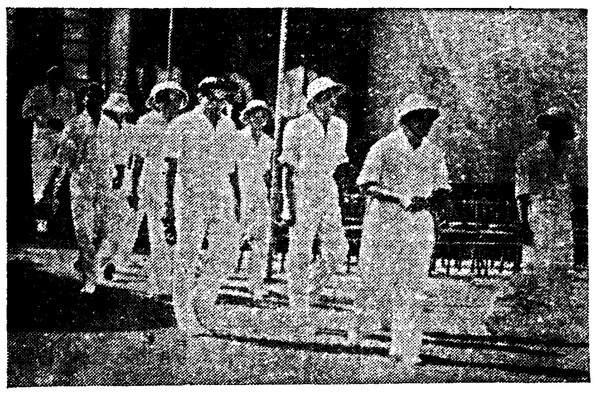

Vijay Merchant (Skipper) leading the West Zone Eleven to field.

Australia's Fight For Runs

Impressive Bowling By Vinoo Mankad And Tarapore: Miller's Unbeaten 88

The impression that the Australian Services XI created today, when they played their first match against the West Zone was one largely of disappointment. Theri batting did not fulfil the anticipations of a large crowd of 25,000 that had dropped its business and hopefully turned Stadiumward.

SKIPPER'S ABSENCE TELLS

The absence of their dimunitive skipper, Hassett, was always noticeable and although his deputy, Miller made a grand effort to put a respectable score on the board, the visitors batting as a whole was unimpressive. Even Miller who in the end carried his bat for a valuable 88, was not happy against the armours of Tarapore and Vinoo. He was beaten quite a few times and somehow the impression of masterly batting always evaded him.

Vinoo and Tarapore, particularly the former, bowled exceedingly well to-day. Vinoo kept a good length throughout and was varying flight, spin and direction very cleverly, sometimes too cleverly for the batsman's liking. Although he bagged only two wickets, his actual performance was far better than his figures might indicate.

HOME FIELDING

The standard of fielding of the home side was better than usual and most returns to the wicket-keeper were accurate. Chandorkar, however, was disappointing for apart from missing two chances—and a possible third if he had stood up to the wicket of Hazare's bowling when Miller stepped out and missed just before close he did not seem to be collecting the ball properly with the result that he went from diffidence to diffidence.

Phadkar and Sohoni did not bowl well at all, particularly the latter who was pitching far too short of length. He hardly deserved the wicket he got. The new ball on both the occasions was wasted since none of the two made any impression on the visitors.

Details Of Play

Play before lunch on the first day of the match between the Australian Services XI and the West Zone produced 101 runs at the cost of two of the visitors wickets

A crowd of some 15,000 watched Vijay Merchant as he led his men out to field punctually at 10-45. Miller sent Whithington and Carmody to face the attack of Phadkar and Sohoni. Neither created any impression on the batsman and the first ten of the innings went up in as many minutes.

Soon after Merchant made a double change bringing on Modi and Hazare for Phadkar and Sohoni. But the batsmen went on unperturbed and 30 was hoisted as a result of 45 minutes' play Merchant rang another change in an effort to get a wicket, bringing on Vinoo vice Modi.

The crowd had now passed the 20,000 mark. People however, seemed to have been disappointed by the news that Hassett and Christofani were out of the side.

Both batsmen were scoring in singles and 40 went up in 52 minutes. The Australian batsmen seemed to show a partiality for square cutting, but did not always connect squarely.

Whithington placed Hazare towards mid-on and caused the half century of the innings to be hoisted in 62 minutes Wher the score was 56 Whithington in an attempt to drive Vinoo gave a hot return catch which the left hander accepted, falling in the attempt. (56—1—23).

Merchant now brought on Phadkar from the Churchgate end. At this stage Carmody protested against some barracking from the East stand and a few minutes were wasted. Amir Elahi created some amusement by trying to play the peace-maker. Barracking now spread to all parts of the stadium mainly as play was unenterprising.

Workman who now filled the crease promptly despatched one of Phadkar's pumpers to the leg boundary and put 60 on the board in 77 minutes.

Carmody, who had played himself in square cut Vinoo and put the 70 on board in 85 minutes, reaching his own 40.

When the score was 74 Carmody lifted a half volley from the left-hander towards short extra cover where Amir Elahi made no mistake, providing Vinoo with his second wicket (74-2-43). In the same over Vinoo beat Workman but did not hit the stumps.

At 77 Vijay made another change relieving Phadkar and bringing on Tarapore. In his third over Stanford who replaced Carmody hooked a short pitch to the boundary. The ball went just wide off Amir Elahi fielding at short square leg.

In his next over Tarapore failed to reach a return catch given him by Stanford who had just entered his double figures.

Vinoo now gave place to Elahi who had been inexplicably withheld so far only 5 minutes before lunch. Two minutes before lunch Workman put the hundred on the board by square cutting Tarapore for a single.

Lunch was taken at this stage with the score at 101 for 2 wickets. Workman and Stanford batting with 16 and 18 respectively.

AFTER LUNCH

When play was resumed after lunch, Amir Elahi and Sohoni were in charge of the attack. In his third over after lunch, Elahi who was bowling slower on a wicket which was not assisting his spin break and bowled Stanford with a googly. Stanford was never comfortable and looked like getting out any minute. (106—3—17).

As he stepped out to fill the breach Miller received a great ovation. He broke his duck by driving Elahi for a single.

At 132, Tarapore replaced Sohoni from the Churchgate end and with his second delivery beat and bowled Workman who leaned forward and missed the ball. (132—4—33).

Miller was now joined by Pepper. One run later, Amir Elahi induced Pepper to step out and beat him, but he also beat Chandorkar who fumbled with the ball. Pepper had than not opened his account.

In his next over, Elahi beat Miller twice but missed the stumps. Pepper then lifted Tarapore to the sight-screen for a four causing the 150 of the innings to be hoisted up in 173 minutes.

When the score was 153 Chandorkar made amends for his mistake as Pepper was unable to curb his natural inclination to hit stepped out to Elahi once again and missed the ball and was stumped. (153—5—16).

Williams now stepped into the vacant crease.

Elahi, at this stage was bowling cleverly and in an attempt to make the batsmen to play against the spin forcing them to on-drive. He was now relieved by Vinoo Mankad.

With both batsmen content to take singles and trying to dig themselves in, play became dull. The double left-handed attack found Miller a little uncomfortable.

When the score was 177 and when he was 9, Williams stepped out to drive Vinoo and missed, but so did Chandorkar. He did not survive long, however, for one run later he was bowled by Tarapore. (178—6—10). Pettiford joined Miller. Both batsmen were cautious and runs came in singles and twos.

Elahi replaced Vinoo at 195 ten minutes before tea. Miller drove Elahi to the off and pushed his side's total to 200, he himself getting into his 40's.

Pettiford lifted Amir Elahi for the first six of the match towards the Governor's pavilion and hooked the next delivery to the square leg boundary.

When tea was taken the visitors had scored 220 for 7.

AFTER TEA

Phadkar and Sohoni were in charge of the new ball when play was resumed. But both were pitching the ball short of length.

Miller reached his 50 in a shade under two hours. His batting so far was characterised by caution and vigilance.

In the third over after tea Pettiford square cut Phadkar to the ropes to enter his own 30's. Miller now became more enterprising and reached his 60 by driving Phadkar to the off boundary.

In an attempt to separate the pair, Sohoni now resorted to bumpers and in an attempt to hook one of Sohoni's bumper Pettiford edged the ball and Chandorkar held on to the ball. (244—7—30).

Miller's next partner was Price, who like his captain dug himself in. At 245 Phadkar, made way for Hazare.

Price then edged Sohoni through the slips and entered his double figures, the Australians then being 260. Miller stepped out to Hazare and missed, but Chandorkar was standing well back and so Miller's innings went on uninterrupted. A little later Hazare changed ends, Vinoo now bowling from the pavilion end. The score, however, went up in singles and twos and the 300 of the innings was hoisted in as many minutes in the last over of the day. Miller and Price remaining unbeaten with 88 and 25 respectively.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIAN SERVICES XI

Whittington c and b Vinoo Mankad	23
Carmody c Elahi b Vinoo Mankad	43
Workman b Tarapore	33
Stanford b Elahi	17
Miller batting	88
Pepper st Chandorkar b Elahi	16
Williams b Tarapore	10
Pettiford c Chandorkar b Sohoni	30
Price batting	25
Extras	15
Total (for 7 wkts-)	300

Fall of wickets: 1-52; 2-74; 3-106; 4-132; 5-153; 6-178; 7-244.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	10	2	37	0
Sohoni	15	2	41	1
Modi	3	0	6	0
Hazare	12	1	39	0
Vinoo Mankad	24	4	56	2
Tarapore	26	6	47	2
Amir Elahi	18	2	59	2

"AUSSIES" MATCH BROADCAST

At 8-45 p.m. Mr. S. S. Gore will broadcast a resume of the day's match between the Western Zone XI and the visiting Australian Team.

Merchant and Miller Captains of rival teams.

In a private letter about various other subjects, a Pai officer greatly praises *Milton* as follows:—

"I'm down to about half a bottle of Milton . . . and with the mosquito and sandfly season just starting I shall have to go carefully . . . I always cut myself when I shave and I always rub Milton in to prevent infection and ensure quick healing. In nearly 4 years, with this place full of skin infections, I've never had a cut go bad."

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THE HYPOCHLORITE ANTISEPTIC

Bombay Muslim Swimmers Meet

An informal meeting of the Muslim members of the Golvala Baths at Back Bay was held on Sunday with a view to form a Muslim Amateur Swimmers Club and to promote and encourage swimming in Bombay.

Mr. Khurshed F. Golwalla evinced keen interest in the formation of the Club and has promised every assistance to this club and has placed his baths at the disposal of the Club.

Messrs. A. A. Badani, a very keen enthusiast of swimming and rowing who is a life member of the Baths together with F. E. Patanwalla and M. H. Jetha have agreed to become the patrons of this Club and will join the newly formed the Bombay Amateur Swimmers' Union.

The following were appointed office-bearers: Messrs. G. H. Dhoon (Hony. Secretary), M. R. A. Merchant (delegate) and I. A. Sayeed (representative). An organising committee has been formed to draft the constitution.

Muslim swimmers interested in this new Club are requested to get in touch with the Hon. Secretary of this club who has volunteered to give his services for the same.

The first swimming race will be held on Sunday 18th instant at 9 a.m. 1/2 mile open sea water competition.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. A. Badani and Mr. Khurshed Golwalla for their help and assistance.

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Cash & Bank Balance	.. Rs. 1,19,45,522	
Market value of Securities	.. Rs. 5,47,74,755	Rs. 6,67,20,277

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WEATHER CHART

POONA, Nov. 6 (API.)

The following is the weather-chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours. Total rainfall from 1st January 1945 and departure from the normal recorded at 9-0 hours (I S T) on 6th November:

Allamabad 87 58 0 33.6 minus 7.7 Baroda 92 5± 0 41.1 Nil BOMBAY 91 71 0 87.6 minus 16.8 Calcutta 88 70 0 53.9 minus 9.4 Cawnpore 84 56 0 24.2 minus 11.3 Delhi 85 56 0 29.2 plus 3.4 Hyderabad (Dn) 66 61 0 29.8 plus 1.3 Hyderabad (Sd) 86 62 0 3.1 minus 3.9 Jacobabad 92 61 0 5.6 plus 2. Jubbulpore 81 52 0 61-7 plus 4.8 Karachi 87 7 68 0 6.4 minus 1.1 Lahore 87 52 0 21.1 plus 2.4 Lucknow 84 56 0 32.3 minus 7.2 Madras 85 72 37 31.2 minus 2.9 Mysore 83 59 0 27 4 minus 1.4 Nagpur 87 59 0 53.7 plus 53 Patna 84 64 0 42.3 minus 3.8 Surat 94 62 0 68.9 plus 27.5.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

We shall build economic and cultural relations which will give us a powerful and helpful voice for peace in the Orient. But it should be made clear when we help China that we have no desire for political power in Asia. We are interested only in peace and trade, and not in the opening up of backward areas so that we may eventually exercise sove reignty over dependent peoples. We have no use either for old-fashioned imperialism or economic imperialism. But, for our own sake, we want to help the backward peoples of the world to learn the secret of the abundant life so that eventually they may stand on their feet and contribute in their own way to an expanded world trade.

—Henry A. Wallace.

The Bombay Chronicle

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

The conference of the representatives of the Nationalist Muslims of Bombay Province, held in the city on Sunday, has started election work not a day too soon. Its emphatic resolution on the evils of Pakistan may well have been adopted weeks earlier, particularly because Pakistan "weakens the position of the Muslims in provinces like Bombay, where they are in a minority, a consequence so well realised by Mr. Jinnah that he dare not discuss that feature of Pakistan publicly. Nay, he dare not publish any full and authoritative scheme of Pakistan, for the moment that is done, it becomes a subject of discussion in his own camp and the evils of partition become self-evident. He is content with merely crying the slogan of Pakistan, as if it were a political paradise for Indian Muslims. And when at election meetings the subject has got to be discussed some of his followers naturally misguided by his deception policy, resort to violence to stop any criticism or even discussion. The Bombay Conference rightly condemns such practices as un-Islamic and undemocratic.

The main resolution of the Conference voices the feeling of a large and growing section of the Muslim community when it says that any division of India into independent sovereign States "will be inimical to the political, economic and cultural interests of Indian Mussalmans and by breaking their solidarity as well as that of the people of India, will weaken the effectiveness of both for securing the freedom of Asiatic countries from the imperialistic domination of European Powers and for contributing to the maintenance of world peace based on the democratic freedom of all Nations". The soundness of these views is being demonstrated before our eyes by the happenings in various parts of Asia. If Western imperialism is to be eliminated from Asia there should be more unification of the present States. Division of existing ones is suicidal. It is quite possible for Muslim interests to be fully safeguarded without any partition of the country. The best way is suggested by the Indian National Congress and endorsed by the Bombay Nationalist Muslims' Conference, namely, an Indian Federation "which has to deal with the fewest possible matters of common interests to the people of India, and of which each component unit enjoys the completest possible autonomy, with residuary powers and the right to refrain from joining it if the majority of its people so declare its will". It should be noticed that the Congress concedes the full right of self-determination to the federating units, including, of course, the predominently Muslim areas, even to the extent of keeping out of the Federation. The Conference also demands that the Federation should "ensure to every citizen equal political, economic and social rights and full protection to his religion, language and culture" and "guarantee decent standards of life and economic security". These rights are practically included in the Congress resolution on Fundamental Rights. And only a united India and a scheme of State control of key industries, as suggested by the Congress, can guarantee decent standards of life and economic security. It will be in the interests of Muslims as well as the country in general if these views are fully and ceaselessly explained to the Muslim voters by the Nationalist Muslims.

That Fateful Fall

It was not unnatural that the acquittal of the building contractor in the Churchgate House Collapse Case was a matter of dissatisfaction to a public whose sense of justice longed to vindicate itself by the punishment of those responsible for one of the worst tragedies of recent years in which sixty innocent workmen buried alive under the debris met their doom. It has been said that the omission of the prosecution to put forward as witnesses several workmen and particularly those concerned with the mixing of the material—a fact commented on by the Magistrate—seemed strange and called for explanation. But this criticism overlooks the difficulties with which the prosecution was confronted in this case. It must not be forgotten that these were all workmen of the contractor himself who might be most unwilling to come forward and give evidence against their own master. However, various samples of the material used in construction were taken, and expert evidence was led by the prosecution. It was contended that "a chain was as strong as its weakest link", and that in so far as some of columns were much below the required strength the building contractor was guilty of the offence under Sec. 336 of the Penal Code with which he stood charged—of having done the work so negligently as to endanger human life. In a criminal case, however, persuasion of guilt ought to amount to a moral certainty" and mere preponderance of probability would not suffice as in civil cases. Particularly in a case of this kind, it would be difficult to adduce positive evidence proving negligence to a moral certainty. Yet every effort was made to satisfy the public clamour for justice. Having placed the prosecution in very capable hands, the Government was in no way to blame for the acquittal of the building contractor. Law may not provide a panacea for all social maladies, but steps can certainly be taken to prevent their recurrence. The inquiry committee rightly criticised the absence of adequate supervision on the part of the Municipality or any other authority over building operations in a big city like Bombay. With the end of the war, and the resumption of intense building activity in sight, the authorities concerned would do well to take necessary steps to ensure that such a tragedy does not befall our city again.

Frankly Speaking

I. N. A.

The huge meeting held on the Chowpatty sands on Monday evening to inaugurate the Azad Hind Fouj Week is but one of many such held in all parts of the country, and these meetings but feebly indicate the determination of the Indian people to protect, in every possible way, the interests of the I.N.A., its officers and the destitute dependants of the Army men. Happily, this activity is not haunted by any communal prejudice. It is also very significant that some men of Indian Air Force attended the meeting, gave the Air Force salute to Mr. Sarat Bose, the President, and contributed Rs. 500 to the I.N.A. Relief Fund, the amount having been collected from a larger number of Air Force men. Just at present the collection of an adequate fund for the purpose of relief is the main activity for most people, but ere long many more issues may come to the front. The whole I.N.A. episode has some sad aspect but many more are thrilling ones. The former may be forgotten. But the latter, never. They will continue to inspire generations after generations of Indians. Incidentally, "Jai Hind" bids fair to be as inspiring a national cry as "Inquilab Zindabad" or "Quit India".

Gujarat Flood Relief

The Bombay Government's Press Note on the damage caused by floods in Gujarat in September last is hardly likely to over-estimate the damage. But even that admits that in Broach district alone the damage is estimated at Rs. 8 lakhs. The statement issued by Mr. G. V. Mavlanker and Mr. Moraji Desai shows that in the Province as a whole "innumerable houses have collapsed" and "large areas of available land have been washed away or having been covered with deep layers of sand, have been rendered totally useless for agricultural purposes". This is grievous loss not only to the people who owned or tilled the land but also to the lakhs of persons fed by its produce. This is particularly deplorable at a time when it is necessary to bring more land under cultivation. The damage demands generous relief and heavy reconstruction work by Government and private agencies alike. The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has already started relief work and needs at least Rs. 2 lakhs for the purpose. In view of the urgency of the relief we trust the amount will be promptly subscribed, if it has not already been subscribed.

Indians In Kenya

With the end of the war the tendency to harass Indians with legislation or executive orders involving racial discrimination against Indians is being revived in East Africa as well as in South Africa. According to our Mombassa correspondent attempts are being made to restrict Indian immigration into Kenya and to make constitutional changes giving dominent power to the unofficial European community. Mr. Patel, President of the Kenya Indian Congress, rightly declares that the Indian community should resist these tendencies as the white men's "racial arrogence", if unchallenged, is not only inimical to the interests of Indians but is an iniquitous principle. If the resident Indians maintain united resistance and make common cause with the indigenous population, their success is a question of time. The Indian community suggests that leaders like Pandit Kunzru should proceed to London at once to present the Indian case to the British Government. As the Governor of Kenya is now in London, presumably, to press the privileges of the white settlers, the case of Indians should not be allowed to go by default.

Dutch Repudiation

Observers in Amsterdam, speculating upon the recent visit of the Dutch Premier and the Dutch Minister for Overseas to their Queen in London, expect a new statement in connection with the Indonesian situation. It is easy to anticipate the essential nature of any statement that the Dutch Government may be preparing. For they have already shown their hand by disowning the conference that Dr. Van Mook was holding with Mr. Soekarno. The Dutch persist in their refusal to recognise Indonesian's national leader and the political status they contemplate for Indonesia cannot go appreciably beyond what Queer Wilhelmina promised some years ago. The Indonesians, who want, and quite rightly, too complete freedom from the Dutch cannot accept any offer short of it. The continuation of the present deadlock is inevitable. Perhaps the Dutch imperialists, in their unwisdom, desire it in the hope that Mr. Soekarno will gradually lose his hold on the extremists who will precipitate a situation justifying large-scale military operations to suppress them and thus eventually to prepare the ground for the restoration of their imperialist domination. If they are indulging in such hopes they have completely failed to understand the situation in Indonesia and South-East Asia.

Arab Demonstrations

The Palestine Day on November 2 furnished to a world which does not insist on being wilfully blind a striking manifestation of the solidarity of the Arab World as also of India with Palestine. Demonstration in Cairo and Alexandria took an ugly shape, when serious anti-zionist riots took place and were repeated a few days later. Violence and looting were, of course, unfortunate. But their main and deeper significance had better not be ignored by those who would betray Arab Palestine in pretended sympathy for the Jews of Europe. A Jewish Rabbi in Egypt has said that the anti-Jewish demonstrations in Cairo and Alexandria were the worst in living memory. This is true. But it is true because Arab Palestine faces its worst danger in history and no Arab wherever he be can idly watch that danger engulfing his brothers and a Land dear to him. And the Egyptian outburst, except for being violent, was not an isolated expression of feeling on the subject. This is a very important point for it holds a grave warning for all who complacently think that they are masters of the destiny of Palestine which they can change by a word of command issued from London and Washington.

Grim Shape Of Things

Demonstration on November 2 in Egypt, the Levant, India and elsewhere, the conference of the Arab League, the letters of King Ibni Saud together constitute an unmistakable indication of the grimshape of things to come if Palestine is attempted to be Zionised. The other day Mrs. Barbara Gould, Labour M. P., demanded of Mr. Attlee an immedite statement of British policy—pro-Jewish naturally—in regard to Palestine. The good lady, like so many other generous Britishers and Americans, is impatient to rescue the Jews. They forget that it is not generosity but a cowardly escape from moral obligations to dump on Arab Palestine Jews persecuted in Europe when they should all, if they are honest and honourable, see that post-Nazi Europe is made safe for the Jews of Europe. They also somehow manage cleanly to forget that the British Commonwealth and the U. S. A. can between them and without any difficulty absorb all the Jews of Europe and many times over. But the grievous mistake that they are making is to think in their complacency that all would be well once Palestine was betrayed and Zionised. They do not realise that the Arab world, surrounding Palestine is bitterly and implacably opposed to any injustice to the Arabs of Palestine and that Arab antagonism is being rapidly intensified by the growing manifestation of Anglo-American cynicism and hypocrisy. To Zionise Palestine is not to solve the Jewish problem but to revive it in a graver form. It will lead to Arab-Jewish war and ultimately to an exodus worse than any previous one worse even than the flight of Jews from Europe.

PROBLEMS OF PEACE

Political Parties Of The Immediate Future

By PROF. K. T. SHAH

IX

In th following, the ninth aricle of the series on the Problems of Peace facing India, Prof. K. T. Shah, the well-known Indian economist and Secretary of the National Planning Committee discusses the question of political parties.

In all modern democracies, political parties have become an integral part of the political mechanism of the country, even though they are seldom recognised officially, or mentioned in the constitution. Whatever the ideal of democratic government, if all citizens were to choose his legislators or governors or judges, without any aid or guidance from some specialised body as to the lines on which the choice is to be made or the reasons that should dictate his choice, there would be chaos in all organs of government. For unqualified and unsuited, even if not unwilling, persons will be selected to fill posts of responsibility and discharge duties of vital importance to the country which cannot but harm the best interests of the nation. Political parties are thus evolved and designed to provide the aid and guidance needed by the average voter as regards the fitness of the candidates offering themselves for election. As the parties are, theoretically speaking, formed to carry out certain aims or ideals, those who belong to such parties and are guided in their choice of candidates by the hall-mark of fitness of suitability the party choice provides, may be said to carry out their own ideals. Democracy has, therefore, always been worked by organised parties; and when the system is applied to a country as large as that of India, such parties cannot but assume a most serious importance in the actual political life of the country. For they not only choose candidates, but also formulate policies and overlook their execution.

The utility of the party system, in working political democracy, is unquestionable. They not only help to crystallise the issues of fundamental national policy, thereby exhibiting such differences in interests as may be prevailing in the various sections of the community, but also enable the public, generally speaking, to find suitable material for the legislature, the executive, and even for the judiciary in countries where judicial offices, at least in subordinate tribunals, are elective.

In order to function efficiently these parties have to evolve their own organisation and mechanism for mobilising public opinion, selecting candidates, and generally carrying on the country's administration to the utmost advantage of the people as conceived by each party. In this process, parties have to develop a system of internal discipline, which would keep in step members and penalise any deviation from the ideals or instructions of the party leaders in carrying out its mandates given from time to time.

Two-Party System

Thanks to this advantage, the party system has functioned admirably in older Democracies even when applied on a nation-wide scale as in Britain or America. In England there have been for centuries now two principal parties; while in the United States the same system has been in operation ever since the birth of the Union as an independent, sovereign State. There is an almost rythmic interchange of power between these two parties, which are fairly evenly balanced as regards talent, wealth, or experience. Whenever there has emerged a third party as for instance, the Unionist Party at the time of Gladstone's conversion to the Home-Rule-for-Ireland-programme the third party has had a brief career, and inevitably drifted to one or the other of the existing older parties, to be eventually merged into it. The Labour party was in its origin a similar newcomer in the last decade of the last century; but has, in the course of time, come to occupy a position of dominance. The Liberal party of whose radical wing the Labour party seemed to be an offshoot, is all but extinct. Governmental power, prestige and authority are now shared between the Labour and Conservative parties only. In the U.S.A. the same tale repeats itself as between the Republicans and the Democrats.

Continental System

In marked contrast with the Anglo Saxon practice, Continental democracies have evolved a number of parties, as, for example, in France Governments in those countries are therefore, not a homogeneous party with Ministers chosen from a single party and responsible to the majority of the same political complexion in the legislature, but from groups of parties which nominate their own representatives to the ministries and are jointly responsible to the composite majority in the legislature. Coalition Governments, therefore, become the rule in such countries rather than the exception as the are in Britain. These Governments hold office for a brief spell and slight variations in the personnel take place frequently as the balance shifts from group to group. In the ninety years of the Third French Republic there were ninty-six governments in France. The essence of ministry-making is a matter of preserving the balance between rival parties. The issues of national policy in these lands are also decided in accordance with the balance of party politics, rather than by the collective need of the community.

Between the two-party system prevailing in the Anglo-Saxon countries and Group system as accepted in the continental democracies, there is difference, though without much distinction. For countries like India habituated as they are to the Anglo-Saxon model, the general inclination would naturally be in favour of a two-party system. But in view of the evolution of parties in India on issues other than purely political or economic, the tendency rather to conceal the line of party demarcation, and emphasise communal or religious differences which are of an unending, ineffaceable character The more material issues that really ought to make the boundary line,—a shifting line,—between political ideas and leadership in the country are either overlooked or postponed. On the one issue of national independence there is hardly any difference of political opinion in India. There may be elements,—Princes, Zamindars, big capitalists and other vested interests which may be desiring the inmost recesses of their hearts, the continuance of the British Dominion in India. But, in point of number, they are insignificant, and unable to make their views prevail The division is more vocal, perhaps more acute on communal lines though even they seem to be rather a subtle refined form of power politics, rather than genuine regard for an adolescent ideal.

Real Advantages

The real advantages of the Party system in working democratic machinery tend thus to be obscured, while the disadvantages, such as those of ruthless discipline and the tendency to develop nation-wide single parties with overwhelming resources, and monopolising political power, are thrown into undesirable relief. At the present time, for instance, the Indian National Congress, claiming allegiance of all nationalist-minded Indians, irrespective of class or creed is able to drown all other issues in the single slogan of "Quit India" The Muslim League, avowedly a communal organisation, concentrates with equal vehemence on partition. Against these two any other party, like the Liberals or the Hindu Mahasabha, has very little chance to succeed.

Danger Of Fuhrership

Given the overwhelming might of such nation-wide single parties, formed on all but ineffaceable lines; and given, also, the inevitable influence in such parties of the Leader there is a risk,—a serious risk,—of the leader becoming gradually, insensibly, perhaps unrealised by himself, transformed into the Fuhrer whose word would be final and whose whim will be unchallenged. No greater danger to effective Democracy can be found than excessive concentration of influence, power, and authority, in a single hand, however high the ideals that inspire such a leader. For power inevitably corrupts, whether it is acquired by a popular boss, or inherited by a hereditary prince. If democracy is to prevail and be a real force in the governance of countries; if the government of all for all, and through all is to be ever an accomplished fact, we must avoid this imperceptible evolution of party Bossdom; and muster all available forces against the tendency, however slight it may be to-day, and whatever its advantage for the moment in conducting the struggle against imperialism.

The evolution of two mutually irreconcilable and ineffeceable parties each claiming nation-wide allegiance, one of them on purely communal lines, has many dangers for the future of the country which today do not seem to be realised. Party struggles on these lines are apt to emphasise unduly the need for rigid discipline at the hands of the Leader of a group of leaders which would scarcely admit of any change of personality and it may regard any difference from the Leader or group of leaders as tantamount to a 'lese majeste'. This may mean the solidarity of the party; but it would be attained through the enforcement of rigid discipline at the cost of independence or originality of political thought, which may negative the very essence of democratic government, namely civic liberties of the individual. There are signs already on the horizon that such dangers are no the imaginative nightmares of disappointed individuals. And if those who have the command of the parties in their hands will not deny the essence of democratic freedom under the swaraj regime to the rank and file, as well as to the mass of the citizens, it is time warning were taken and precautions adopted against developments on the dreaded line.

The two parties in India are not really speaking, similar to the British or American parallel of two parties, as the Muslim League has no chance of becoming a majority party, and conducting the Government of the country, so long as it emphasises its exclusively Muslim composition. Nor will its demand for Pakistan change matters, as, if Pakistan is made as demanded by the Muslim League, Muslims will be in perpetual majority in the partitioned areas; while the non-Muslims in those parts will be doomed to eternal exclusion from becoming majority, and forming their own Ministries in these parts.

It may be that this line of party division would be in operation only while the country has still to go through the transition, and secure the transfer of effective power to Indian hands. But while it continues it is bound to create false precedents which may be of great harm to the cause of Democracy hereafter. When real independence is achieved, it is probable that more real factors, predominantly economic, will emerge and constitute the party line, which today are deliberately side-tracked to avoid any needless dissipation of national energy or division in the ranks arrayed against the forces of imperialism, on the one hand, and fissiparous tendencies on the other. What will happen, after the main issue of securing power in Indian hands has been solved, is difficult to say. But considering the interests as well as ideals, which now appear on the political horizon in this country, it is more than likely that the group system of parties and coalition governments may come to be in favour rather than the two-party system regularly interchanging in the seat of power.

(To Be Continued)

DOMINION STATUS AND INDEPENDENCE

By Sir Harisingh Gour D.C.L., LL.D.

The Indian National Congress and many outside of it are demanding the Independence of India. But the term Independence is to be understood as it has come to mean today. In the conception of constitutional theorists in the Pre-Victorian days that term was understood in the sense since modified. Austin and Anson in their works define Independence as implying absolute sovereignty vested in the King as the head and master of the State. But this absolutism is no longer its sole or main attribute. The early constitutionists like coke and Blackstone never conceived of the possibility that the sovereignty of their King could be modified or annulled till the French Revoltiuon struck at the root of this Feudal Concept by postulating that such powers as the people sought for were not to be longer derivative but absolute, and in their own right. It exploded the medieaval conception of sovereignty. America followed suit and adopted one French notion in declaring its own independence and in transforming the sovereignty to the people. But England still clung to the old notion of sovereignty till the people there took their cue from America, and began to clamour for power which they obtained by their Magna Charta, reducing the King to a constitutional sovereign and vesting the people with 'quasi' sovereign power. This 'quasi' sovereignty was later on strengthened into an absolute power reducing the King to remain a nominal head of the State in charge of justice and mercy. But even this is no longer vested in him.

But England's overseas possessions still remained technically under his rule till they started an agitation for the transfer of his power to them. In the first Great War they took the opportunity of insisting upon the recognition of their sovereignty, with the result that in 1917 an Imperial Conference was held, and it formally decided to bring them all into self-centered sovereignty. It was the condition precedent to America's coming into the war. That conference decided that India was to be an important part of the sovereignty of the British Colonies, thereafter designated the British Commonwealth. It was accompanied by two declarations, one by Mr. Lloyd George and another by President Wilson who coined the phrase "self-determination" for all people, and included it in his "Fourteen Points", the fore-runner of the "Atlantic Charter" of this war, on the close of which as on the close of the First War these pledges and promises were treated as mere opportunist warcries, but the invention of the atomic bomb and its monopoly by America awakened the people to the horrors of war and the self-destruction it entailed, with the result that America today is more practically conscious of the necessity of world peace by outlawing war as the instrument of national policy.

For this purpose America is prepared to forego both her absolute sovereignty and her long cherished Munroe doctrine. She is now striving to resettle the world on the basis of universal freedom and universal goodwill, and for that purpose she is prepared to abdicate her absolute sovereignty in favour of international co-operation.

If in the meantime we have still such independence or dominion status, let us see what they mean. Under the Statute of Westminster seven of England's white colonies have been declared sovereign States and Ireland by the treaty of 1922 has been placed in the same position. Mr. DeValera has recently declared that it confers on Eire the right to become a Republic, and that Eire was one such. But the main difference between such dominion and independence lies in the fact that the King of Great Britain remains the titular sovereign and head of the former, while he is left out by independence. His power as such remains as moral over the dominions as it is over Great Britain. But the dominions, as such, are otherwise independent and their Legislatures no longer territorial but international.

So far as India is concerned, this difference should be borne in mind since it is not a distinction without some difference. But apart from it it is no more.

YUGOSLAVS FIGHT ON GREEK BORDER

ATHENS, Nov. 6. (A.P.A.): The daily "Embros" reported today that a fight had occurred between Gen. Mihailovitch's partisans and a detachment of Marshal Tito's forces, which spilled over the Greek border.

The partisans entered Greek territory pursued by Tito's men, but Greek border guards intervened forcing Tito's men to withdraw into Yugoslavia, the paper said.

It added that Mihailovitch's men surrendered and were disarmed.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

BATAVIA, Nov. 5: A British Major was reported to have been wounded on Saturday night in a clash between small British and Dutch forces.

—Reuter.

* * *

Recalling in stinging terms the history of British military failure in the Far East, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji has paid inspiringly eloquent tribute to the men of the armed forces who made "a decision.....unique in history" and formed themselves into the I. N. A.

Proof positive, you will agree, that the elections are near and the patriotic Doctor is a candidate for a Central Assembly seat.

* * *

According to a New Delhi report dated November 4, three Punjab Muslim League lawyers have arrived in connection with the I. N. A. trial.

Welcome. But-er-they seem to have attended the trial somewhere else.

* * *

An agency report from Karachi suggests the likelihood of disciplinary action being taken against Mr. G. M. Syed and of his Provincial Muslim League being disaffiliated.

This, we believe, is groundless fear. Mr. Syed will, we are confident, offer "unconditional surrender" and all will be well till the trouble starts next time.

* * *

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS FORM PARLIAMENTARY BOARD.

Election Plans For Bombay Province.

—Headlines.

Quislings, Quislings! Down with them!

* * *

The Dutch Government have repudiated the talks which their Lieutenant Governor-General was holding with Mr. Soekarno.

That was obviously inevitable. The Dutch would like to deal with the extremists with the help of Dutch and Allied troops equipped with Lend-Lease "modern weapons" and transported in Allied ships.

* * *

Asked by reporters at Rome, whether he was planning to participate in the Arab League talks, the Duke of Windsor replied, according to the U. P. A., that he was "not in a position to answer the question".

We personally feel that Lord Gort should be succeeded by a Jew. In fairness to the poor persecuted Zionists it must be pointed out that Palestine has had no Jewish High Commissioner since Lord Samuel.

An Arab High Commissioner? Don't be silly.

* * *

A London "Observer" cable from the Korean capital says that a fresh clue to Russian determination to hang on to the northern half of Korea is visible in the reports that Russia had refused permission for the landing of Chinese troops at Dairen and Port Arthur.

The report is either wrong or right.

If the former, we hereby denounce it as anti-Soviet propaganda.

If the latter, we can see clearly that the refusal is entirely justified and necessary.

* * *

It is announced from Budapest that Hungarian elections have resulted in the return of parties in the following order of strength: (1)) Small holders, (2) Social Democrats, (3) Communists and (4) National Peasants.

But what is the catch?

INDONESIAN SEAMEN IN CITY ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Nov. 6. (A.P.A.): The 250 Indonesian seamen, who struck work yesterday as a protest against transport of munitions to Java, continued their walk-out today.

The affected ships are the 12,000-"Ruya", the 10 000-ton "Van Goens" and "Tuba" a water carrier. The "Ruya", however, sailed today leaving ashore 36 of its crew.

The Dutch Consulate said that the ships were not carrying arms and amunition, but admitted the strike was in progress.

The strikers marched in a procession through the streets of Bombay with placards stating "nobody in the world can enslave us."

Arrested And Released

The procession was stopped "en-route" and two Indonesian seamen were arrested by the Bombay police for alleged non-possession of a permit for the procession. Two Indian girls, who tried to protest, were also taken into custody. All the four were released two hours later.

The procession terminated in a meeting on Chowpatty where they expressed their determination to continue the strike.

Sam Olii, the leader of the strikers, after the conclusion of the meeting said:

"The fight of India and Indonesia are the same. Only those whom we have to fight are different. We look to Indian workers to take the same stand and refuse to load arms and amunitions intended for Indonesia."

He said he had contacted local Congress leaders for support and intended writing to Maulana Azad, Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League about the situation.

All attempts on the part of captains of the ships in persuading the workers to return to the ship have met with failure.

"INDIA NEEDS THOUSANDS OF SHAH NAWAZS, DHILLONS, SEHGALS & LAKSHMIS"

Sarat Bose's Tribute To Officers Of I.N.A: I.A.F. Men Donate Rs. 500 To Fund

Sympathies and admiration were shown to I.N.A. men at the time of a meeting which was addressed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, at a big gathering at Chowpatty Sands on Monday. People without any distinction of caste or creed were collected on the Chowpatty shore to contribute money for the relief of the dependents of the members of the I.N.A. Members of the I.A.F. donated Rs. 500 towards this fund. This was a voluntary collection from Indian airmen stationed in Bombay.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose asked his hearers to swear in the manner of I. N. A. men: "Give me liberty, or give me death." He also said that the names of the three I.N.A. officers had become very popular with the people, and it was a matter of pride that they represented the three large communities of India. He finally added that they would always live in people's memory. "India to-day wants not one Shah Nawaz", said Mr. Bose, "but hundreds and thousands of Shah Nawazs."

UNIQUE INCIDENT

The mass meeting at Chowpatty witnessed a unique incident. Men of the Indian Air Force, marched on to the platform from which Mr. Sarat Bose had just finished his oration, and donated Rs. 500 to the I.N.A. Relief Fund.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in an impassioned speech exhorted the people to swear as the I.N.A. men did: "Give me liberty, or give me death." And the huge audience readily shouted that they would. It was a strange coincidence, said Mr. Bose, that the trial of the I.N.A. men and the commencement of the I.N.A. week in Bombay had coincided with the Hindu New Year day and the birthday of the late Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das.

The names of the three officers, Captains Shah Nawaz. Premnath Sehgal and Gurubux Dhillon, had become household words, said Mr. Bose, and it was a matter of pride that they represented the three large communities that inhabit India—Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs.

UNFORGETTABLE EXAMPLE

Mr. Bose added: "Leaders may come and leaders may go. But, Shah Nawaz, Dhillon, Sehgal and Captain Lakshmi and the other officers and men of the Azad Hind Fouj will live for ever. They have set an example, and India will never forget them, but will always cherish them in their hearts.

"India to-day needs not one Shah Nawaz, not one Dhillon, not one Sehgal and not one Lakshmi, but hundreds and thousands of Shah Nawazs, Dhillons, Sehgals and Lakshmis."

'Azad Fouj' Documents Produced In Court

(Continued from page 1)

was completed to-day before the I. N. A. Court Martial which thereafter granted a fourteen days' adjournment to enable the defence to interview remaining witnesses and sort out the material gathered by them.

During Lt. Nag's examination in-chief which concluded to-day documents directly bearing on the charge of waging war against the King and murder were put in. The main exhibit was a "crime report" signed by Sahgal and Dhillon. In this, sepoy Hari Singh, Sepoy Dulichand, Sepoy Daryao Singh and Sepoy Dharam Singh were charged under the Indian National Army Act with desertion and directly or indirectly holding correspondence with the enemy. The four were declared to have deserted from the front line on February 28, 1945 at 22-30 hours, until apprehended by a unit patrol sent for the purpose at 12-00 hours on March 2. All the four were sentenced to death on March 6 under the authority of the Supreme Commander, Azad Hind Fouj, granted on February 21.

The Judge Advocate referred to a discrepancy in the document, and Mr Desai pointed out another and it was agreed that these be brought out in the course of cross-examination which was reserved.

The crime report was among nearly 80 documents produced yesterday and to-day including a letter and orders of the day from Subhas Bose, situation reports, battle reviews and a picturesque account entitled "charge of the immortals" prepared by Dhillon describing an engagement on March 16, 1945. On that date, according to the account, a company of Azad Hind Fouj under the command of Second Lieut Gian Singh Bisht fought a column of motorised infantry of the Indian Army and in spite of heavy losses compelled them to retreat.

COWARDICE & TREACHERY

References to cases of cowardice and treachery abounded in other documents, which enjoined a special campaign to detect and stamp out these crimes.

To-day's proceedings were ruffled by two exchanges between Sir N. P. Engineer and Mr. Desai.

A smaller number of spectators than yesterday were present. During the lunch interval Sahgal's sisters and Dhillon's wife saw the accused enter the room set apart for them. Later a window was opened and Sahgal's sister passed to him a box of vermillion and asked him to put the mark on his forehead in celebration of Bhai Duj, Sahgal did so and followed it by putting the mark on Shah Nawaz's forehead.

Capt. Shah Nawaz's Diary

The Advocate-General, Sir N. P. Engineer, read out today further extracts from the diary of Capt. Shah Nawaz. They relate to the I.N.A. operations in Burma. On February 10, 1944 Capt. Shah Nawaz records: More troops have arrived by train without incident. Went to Maymyo with Kimewari and Ram Sarup to call on Japanese G.H.Q.

February 11: Called on G. O. C. North Burma, General Moto Cuchi the great conqueror of Bukit Tiwah Hill. He was very kind and promised full aid to I.N.A.

February 12: Addressed Mt. Company. They were all in great spirits. Many of them volunteered to go forward. Received Netaji's message of congratulations to I.N.A. troops on the Arakan operations.

February 20: Went for a run in the morning. Enemy aeroplane active and troops nearby.

March 27: Information received that 200 soldiers from Tiddim are running away and are now at Kalangkua. Ordered to be tried Manoal Singh and two sepoys.

A further entry on March 27 says that in 1930 information had been received of British bombers and fighters 28 in all came and dropped some parachutists in Kalewa area.

May 13: Reached M. S. and spent night there. Met the commander of L E T Division at sixteen hours. The role of the division has been changed. They are now going to participate in fight for Imphal. The Divional Commander was very courteous and inspired confidence. He has given me the chance to select our role in the coming operations. Of course, my choice is "attack Imphal."

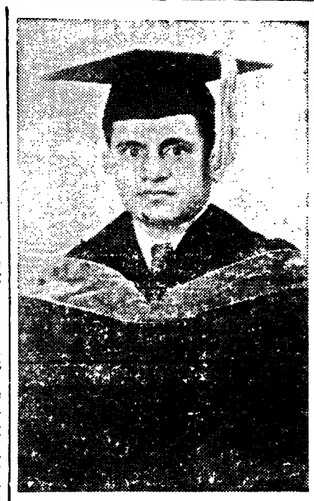
February 25 1945: Netaji arrived early in the morning. Went to see him at twelve hours and explained Popa situation to him. He has made up his mind to go to Kyaak, Pedang and Popa. I was dead against it as being too dangerous. At 20 hours Maj Takeshi brought information that British have occupied Pyin Tin and were advancing at Taung Tha. Meiktila bridge bombed by sixty B. 2's.

March 16: Khan Mohd attacked Sandi and point 1186. He had a fierce hand to hand fighting for two hours, inflicted at least two Hundred casualties on the enemy. Fighting lasted from 03-00 hours to 06-00 hours. Men fought gloriously shouting Netaji-ki-Jay. Our casualties were one killed and ten wounded.

March 29: Troops are moving out, H. Q. Division going out to the area of operations. Left Popa at 22-00 hours and went forward to see troops moving to their concentration areas Halted at Legy and heard news that Col. Saghal inzuke and some officers were ambushed. Decided to continue the advance, Sahgal and other missing officers also turned up.

March 30: They had most miraculous escape.

April 3: Day starts with unpleasant



Dr. Balasaheb Kalelkar, M.Sc. (Mass.) Ph.D. (Cornell), younger son of Acharya Kaka Kalelkar, arrived in Bombay from U.S.A. on Sunday (Nov. 4). After he got the Doctorate at the Cornell University, he was appointed as a Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering by the University, this being the first instance of an Indian being appointed on the teaching staff of that institution.

stocks. Six others and regiment deserted. Capt. Mohd. Hussain and his adjutant deserted from No. Four. Enemy shelled and gunned our positions at Legy. Six wounded.

COMMUNICATION DIFFICULTIES

Communication difficulties in Burma are referred to in a report which Capt. Sahgal sent to Hq. Supreme Command I.N.A. on June 16, 1944. The report which was addressed to Col. M. Z. Kiani says: "At present communication between our Headquarters and front line units are most inadequate. We have started a weekly courier service between Rangoon and Mandalay and from there the Headquarters in Maymyo are trying to make arrangements for D.R.L.S. to the front line. I have also taken up the question of wireless communications with the Hikari Kikan. Their original objection was that our cypher was too simple. However, we produced other modified forms of our cypher which came up to their standard, but they wished to make another code based on the Nippon army code for us. Even after making that, the question of equipment and trained personnel shall still remain and we may have to fall back on using the Nippon signal units to send our messages.

FRICTION WITH JAPS

Friction between the I.N.A. and the Japanese is hinted in a letter addressed to the G.H.Q. I.N.A. by Capt. Prem. The letters refers to a report from Shah Nawaz on the operations in Yeu. "Yesterday evening", says the letter, "Netaji had a conference with Lt.-Gen Ishoda concerning the matter mentioned in your report. I was also present during the discussion. Throughout the Conference it was quite apparent that he (Gen Ishoda) could or would do little. Ever since the Japanese have decided to go on the defensive, I feel a change in their attitude, which I find very difficult to explain. May be, you can explain it better than I can. Anyhow one thing is certain that we can expect little help from Nippon authorities in Rangoon." The letter further refers to the extreme scarcity of equipment, transport bottleneck and the organisation of a hospital for the I.N.A. wounded.

BREEZE IN COURT

There was a breeze when the prosecution put in a small note' book with a number of loose leaves, which witness said contained notes in Captain Sahgal's hand-writing.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai: I would like to know whether the remaining pages are still in possession or lost.

Sir Noshirwan: This is the form in which the document came into our possession. Exhaustive enquiries have failed to trace the remaining portions of the diary.

Mr. Desai: These pages seem to be specially well picked.

Mr. Noshirwan: (With some warmth): That is not a worthy suggestion to make especially when you have no ground for making it.

Judge Advocate remarked with reference to Mr. Desai's observation: This is a matter for argument later.

OPERATIONAL ORDERS

In the afternoon Lt. Nag produced operational orders and other documents purported to have been signed by Captain Sahgal and Lt. Dhillon.

One of these documents said to have been signed by Capt. Sahgal in his capacity of Military Secretary, contained a special order of the day issued by Subhas Chandra Bose on February 9, 1944, congratulating I. N. A. troops on their "brave deeds" on the Arakan front. Bose exhorted them to have as their slogan "Liberty or Death", and concluded: "The road to Delhi is the road to freedom. Victory will certainly be ours. Inquilab Zindabadi Azad Hind Zindabadi."

Lt. Nag replying to further questions said that when the British entered Rangoon in the beginning of May 1945 the records of the I.N.A. Headquarters were destroyed to his knowledge they were destroyed by the end of April 1945.

That concluded the examination-in-chief of Lt. Nag.

FILM STARS TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

MADRAS, Nov. 6 (API): On behalf of Thyagaraja Bhagavathar and N. S. Krishnan convicted in the Lakshmi Kantam Murder Case, an application has been made in the High Court for copies of the judgment against their conviction and sentence, with a view to moving the High Court for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

JAWAHAR FLYING TO BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (API). Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is flying to Bombay to-morrow to attend the meeting of the National Planning Committee.

MONOPOLY OF ATOM BOMB

Molotov Condemns Attempt To Keep It As Secret

MOSCOW, Nov. 6. (Reuter): The strongest Soviet protest yet against any attempt to monopolise the atom bomb was made here today—on the eve of the Anglo-American atom talks in Washington—when the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, as the first high ranking member of the Russian Government to raise the subject, said: "The atom bomb must not be kept a secret."

Speaking at a meeting of the Moscow Soviet which opened today to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the Revolution, M. Molotov added: "The interests of safeguarding peace have nothing in common with the policy of intensive rearmament of great nations.

"The use of the atomic bomb showed its great destructive force. Atomic energy has not yet, however, been tried out as a method of prevention of aggression or as a method of safeguarding peace.

"There cannot be such secrets in these times which could become the preserve of one country or group of countries."

LIBERATION OF EUROPE

Declaring that the liberation of Europe from German oppression was the work of the Red Army, M. Molotoy said that in the East 'Russia' entry into the war against Japan had been prompted by considerations of Soviet security in the East. After the end of the war in Europe arose the question of liquidating of Japanese Imperialism. The Soviet Union could not remain aloof from this struggle not only because of her alliances, but also because her security in the East demanded that Japan should be defeated. To consolidate victory in the Pacific is in the interest of all the democratic nations. It is, therefore, understandable that the Soviet Union attaches such great importance to talks with the Allies about establishing control by Allied nations to see that Japan's capitulation terms are carried out."

CONTROL OF JAPAN

Agreement had not yet been reached on the question of control of Japan, M. Molotov added. "But the Soviet Union expresses the hope that all peace-loving nations are conscious of the need to consolidate victory over aggressive Japan and to establish cooperation between the Allied nations."

When he spoke of Russia's part in the European war, M. Molotov declared: "To recall the words of Comrade Stalin a year ago—The Soviet people have saved Europe from Fascism. History will not forget this debt to the Soviet people." The most important obstacles had been overcome. The world had been cleared of Fascism, both in the West and in the East. "Now we have the possibility of turning to peaceful labour in order to consolidate our victory.

"We, too, shall have atomic energy and many other things. We have passed through dire years but now each of us can say: "We have won; from now on we can regard our fatherland as delivered from the threat of German aggression in the West and from every aggression in the East."

Dr. Mookerjee Discusses Dacca Disturbances

DACCA, Nov 5 (A.P.I.): Dr Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President All-India Hindu Mahasabha who is on a visit to Dacca, today met leading Hindus from Rekabi Bazar, which was the scene of a disturbance last week in connection with the Durga immersion ceremony. Dr. Mookerjee discussed the distburances as well as the present situation at Rekabi Bazar. He will visit the locality tomorrow.

The curfew order which was imposed in the Rekabi Bazar union area on the 1st, has now been withdrawn, but the order under section 144, Cr.P.C., banning the assembly of more than four persons and prohibiting the carrying of weapons is still in force.

Information has been received that the police have arrested 8 Muslims of Rekabi Bazar area today in connection with last week's disturbances.

Nominations For Central Assembly Election

CHINSURAH, Nov. 4. (A.P.I.): Messrs. Debendralal Khan, Bankim Chand Mukherji (Hindu Mahasabha) and Nagendra Nath Mukopadhaya (Congress) filed their nomination papers to the Central Assembly seat from Burdwan Division non-Mohammedan constituency before the Returning Officer here.

Greek Primier To Visit London, Washington

LONDON, Nov. 6. (U. P. A.): The new Greek Premier Canellopoulos, today declared he hopes to visit London and Washington in about two weeks' time to ask Prime Minister Clement and Attlee and President Harry Truman for immediate and generous assistance for the reconstruction of Greece.

DESHMUKH BACK IN INDIA

KARACHI, Nov. 3 (A.P.I.)—Sir C. D. Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, arrived in Karachi from London yesterday and left for Bombay today. Sir Deshmukh was away for a month during which he studied the post-war banking conditions in England.

HECTOR MCNEIL FOR ATHENS

LONDON, Nov. 6 (Reuter): The British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr. Hector McNeil will shortly go to Athens to carry out a personal examination of the situation for the Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin in view of the British Government's decision to re-examine its Greek policy, says the Liberal paper "News Chronicle" to-day.

Azad In Communication With Viceroy

CASE OF 4 I. N. A. MEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6. (U.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, is in communication with the Viceroy about the fate of Sardar Amar Singh Gill, Dr. Pabitrakumar Roy, Mr. Jyotish Bose and Mr Haridas Mitra, four I.N.A. men condemned to death and who are now lodged in Bengal jails. Maulana Azad made keen enquiries about them, when Mr. Niharendu Dutt Majumdar met Maulana Azad to-day and discussed the political situation in Bengal and the organisational task lying ahead of Congressmen in Bengal.

6,000 I.N.A. Prisoners

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6 (UPI): It is learnt that the I.N.A. prisoners lodged at Jhikargacha District number about 6,000.

The I.N.A. men and officers staged the drama "Deshseva" written by them which gives a clear direction as to how one can serve the cause of the country and strengthen the nationalist movement for the liberation of the country.

It is further learnt that men and officers of the I.N.A. camped in Jessore District, would go on fasting and hold meetings and prayers inside the camp and observe the "Azad Hind Fouz Week."

Srinagar Observes I.N.A. Day

SRINAGAR, Nov. 6 (UPI): The Indian National Army Day was observed here with great solemnity. A public meeting organised by the Kashmir Students' Federation at Srinagar was addressed, among others, by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, President of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference.

LATHI CHARGE AND ARRESTS IN LAHORE

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, Nov. 6

The private girls of school known as Bhagwatdatt school did not observe 'hartal' like other colleges and schools who were observing holidays or closed. A group of small schools students insisted upon the school management to declare a strike otherwise that they would resort to picketing. The school management did not care and the young girls resorted to picketing. Later on college students, including women students, reached the spot but could not persuade the management and they therefore joined the picketing.

The management in charge sought help of police who on arrival arrested several, including two women workers, who were released afterwards.

Sardar Partap Singh, M.L.A., General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, receiving telephonic intimation about the police lathi charge, reached the spot and requested the public to disperse.

About fourteen arrests were reported in the city so far.

REQUEST TO I.N.A. DEFENCE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (UPI): A request has been received by Military Authorities from Capt. Rashid Ali and Jamadar Fateh Khan for legal assistance to be afforded to them by the I. N. A. Defence Committee at their forthcoming trial. Similar request has not yet been made by Subedar Singapa Singh. The request has been passed on to Mr. Asaf Ali. One senior and one junior counsel will be available at their trial.

Enquiries made by the "United Press of India" reveal that there are 125 defence witnesses. Dr. Miss Lakshmi, Commander of the Rani of Jhansi Brigade has also been cited as defence witness. Other prominent defence witnesses are Messrs. Raghavan Menon and Guha (civilians) who are stated to have connections with the I. N. A.

Students Hold Demonstration Before Red Fort

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (O.P.): About 1,000 adherents of Delhi Students' Congress demonstrated before the Red Fort yesterday morning where the trial of three I.N.A. opened, demanding the release of All I.N.A. personnel.

Earlier Mr. Mushtaq Ali, a local Congress worker, addressing the gathering explained the 'patriotic motives' which had guided the conduct of I.N.A. and urged students to put in emphatic demands on the Government to stop trial forthwith and release all involved unconditionally.

I.N.A. Week In Nagpur

NAGPUR, Nov. 6 (UPI): The Indian National Army Week is being celebrated here in the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee since yesterday.

At a meeting held at the cotton market under the presidentship of Mr. Dindayal Gupta, President of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, a resolution was passed urging the withdrawal of the trial of the Indian National Army personnel and declaring that failing such withdrawal a countrywide movement to secure their release would have to be launched.

SAVE BASUDAH SINGH FROM GALLOWS

Maulana Azad Appeals To Viceroy

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6. (A.P.I.): The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has wired to the Viceroy requesting the exercise of clemency in a case arising out of the August, 1942, incidents in which Mr. Basudah Singh has been awarded the death sentence. The execution has been fixed for 17th November.

Maulana Azad says in his telegram to the Viceroy:

"I draw Your Excellency's attention to the appeal for clemency by Basudah Singh, who has been awarded the death sentence by the Faizabad court for implication in the August disturbances. The Chief Court rejected Singh's appeal. He has appealed for your clemency.

"I request the exercise of clemency as already in several cases, notably Ashti-Chimur, Jaunpore and others, in the interest of improvement of the atmosphere and checking the growth of further bitterness."

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED

Said To Be Responsible For Death Of Soda Factory Proprietor

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In connection with the alleged murder of Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonji Pardiwala Proprietor of the Turf Soda Factory at Tardeo Bombay in July last, the Amritsar Police arrested the absconding Sikh watchman of the factory Atmasing Sundarsing.

He was brought to Bombay and placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate today when he was ordered to be remanded.

The deceased proprietor of the factory had employed the accused and one more Sikh as night watchmen to look after the property kept in the premises of the factory. It was the practice of the deceased to keep the takings of the day in a cupboard which was in his bedroom.

In the early hours of July 4, the two Sikh watchmen it is alleged, went to the bedroom of the deceased with the alleged intention of committing theft of the money kept in the cupboard. They found the deceased awake and being surprised by this are said to have stabbed him.

Pardiwala succumbed to his injuries shortly after.

Both the watchmen after committing the offence made good their escape and after about two months' vigorous search in different cities the Amritsar Police arrested one of them while the other is still absconding.

DIWALI LAMP CAUSES FIRE

BANGALOER, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.): Diwali festivities in Bangalore had a sequel last night when a naked lamp said to have been left in one of the cloth shops located in a storeyed building in Chickpet, one of the busiest localities in the city, caused a fire which spread to adjoining shops in which some piecegoods and sarees were stored. The fire at first was noticed at about 10-00 last night and before the fire-brigade rushed to the spot the conflagration spread. The fire was put out in about two hours and a large quantity of the goods was saved.

Curfew Enforced In Palestine

Order Applies To Wide Area Including Haifa Port

JERUSALEM, Nov. 4 (Reuter): Curfew Order was issued today by Major-General of Loewen, Military Commander of Northern Palestine, requiring all persons within a wide area to remain in doors between the hours 5-30 in the evening and 5-30 the next morning.

Apparently intended to stop sabotage, the order does not apply to people living in built-up areas but includes Haifa Port and railway station, consolidated refineries, the electric corporation plant and the Iraq pipeline terminal in the Haifa Bay zone.

INSTRUCTIONAL FILMS IN INDIAN RURAL AREAS

P. N. Thapar Outlines Ambitious Plan

OTTAWA, Nov. 5. (Reuter): A plan to operate 1,000 mobile film units showing instructional and educational films in Indian rural areas was outlined to Canada to-day by Mr. P. N. Thapar, Secretary to the Government of India Information and Broadcasting Department, who has arrived here.

Mr. Thapar, who is accompanied by Mr. P. A. Raman, Indian Commissioner of Information in the United States, said the shows would be free and would cover such subjects as forest conservation, soil erosion, cooperative farming and consolidation of small holdings. They would observe the National Film Board's work and use suitable ideas and films.

Mr. Thapar has already visited Britain and the United States and expects to return to India at the end of this month.

JINNAH TO SPEAK ON PALESTINE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A public meeting at Saboo Siddiq Institute will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League on November 8, at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Jinnah will speak on the situation in Palestine.

It is learnt that invitations have been issued to the Consuls of Arab countries.

ARMISTICE TERMS TO ITALY

LONDON, Nov. 6. (Reuter): After two years of much criticised secrecy, the armistice terms imposed upon Italy in September 1943 were today published.

Here are the twelve terms contained in the original Italian surrender signed 26 months and three days ago.

1. Immediate cessation of all hostile activity by Italian armed forces.

2. Italy will use its best endeavours to deny to Germany facilities that might be used against the United Nations.

3. All prisoners or interneees of the United Nations will be immediately turned over to the Allied Commander-in-Chief and none of these may not or at anytime be evacuated to Germany

4. Immediate transfer of the Italian fleet and Italian aircraft points to such as may be designated by the Allied Commander-in-Chief with details of disarmament to be prescribed by him.

5. Italian merchant shipping may be requisitioned by the Allied Commander-in-Chief to meet the needs of his military and Naval programme.

6. Immediate surrender of Corsica and all Italian territory, both Islands and the mainland, to the Allies for such use as operational bases and other purposes as the Allies may see fit.

7. Immediate guarantee of the free use by the Allies of all Airfields and Naval Ports in Italian territory regardless of the rate of evacuation of Italian territory by German forces. These fields and ports will be protected by the Italian armed forces, until their function is taken over by the Allies.

8. Immediate withdrawal to Italy of Italian armed forces from all participation in the current war from whatever areas in which they may be engaged now.

9. Guarantee by the Italian Government that if necessary, it will employ all available armed forces to insure prompt and exact compliance of all provisions of this armistice.

10. The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armed forces reserves the right to himself to take any measure, which in his opinion may be necessary for the protection of the interests of the Allied forces for the prosecution of the war and the Italian Government binds itself to take such administrative or other action as the Commander-in-Chief may require and in particular the Commander-in-Chief will establish Allied Military Government over such parts of Italian territory, as he may deem necessary in the military interests of the Allied nations.

11. The Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces will have the full right to impose measures of disarmament, demobilisation and demilitarisation.

12. Other conditions of political, economic and financial nature, with which Italy will be bound to comply will be transmitted at a later date.

KEEZHARIYUR BOMB CASE JUDGMENT

CALICUT, Nov. 6 (UPI): The Assistant Sessions Judge, Calicut, pronounced judgment, yesterday in what is known as the Keezhariyur Bomb Case sentencing T. Raghava Kurup, a prominent Malabar Congressman, to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 120 (B) read with section 435 and 436 I.P.C. and Rule 35 of the Defence of India Rules and Rules 4 and 5 of the Ordinance III of 1942.

The accused surrendered before the local Magistrate when the trial against twenty-one others involved in the case were going on before the Sessions Judge last year.

Melbourne Cup Result

MELBOURNE, Nov. 6 (Reuter):—RAINBIRD won the Melbourne Cup to-day. SILVER LINK was second and LEONARD third.

A DRAWN GAME

RANDER, Nov. 5 (API): A two-day cricket match between a Karachi Parsi Eleven and Rander Islam Gymkhana ended in a draw.

The Parsis in their first innings, hit up 145 runs with Mobed scoring 56. Randerians replied with 138 (Nakuda 50). In their second knock the Parsis collected 74 runs for four wickets, while Rander Gymkhana made 38 runs for the loss of one wicket.

A. N. Shaikh's Physical Culture Display At C. J. Hall

A grand Physical Culture Display and Variety Entertainment will be held in aid of Shaikh Institute of Physical Culture at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Sunday, 18th November, at 5 p.m., under the management of Prof. A. N. Shaikh.

Well-known Athletes like Mr. J. Goldstein, Prof. T. P. Daruwalla, Mr. J. D. Telang, Prof. T. H. Sarkari, Mr. Adi Jagosh and Mrs. Jer Sarkari and Miss Ruby Jagosh will show their feats.

YOUNG CHRISTIAN SPORTS CLUB

A drama "Asha-Nirasha" was enacted on Friday last at the Hume High School, Byculla under the Chairmanship of Dr. Alban D'Souza, Mayor of Bombay. A good gathering was present. The sale proceeds realised were for the benefit of the Club. The Chairman in his concluding remarks congratulated the members of the Club especially Mr. P. T. Mane, the well-known social worker, for their splendid work in bringing about unity amongst the youth of Bombay.

Bharat Steamships Co. Ltd.

Elsewhere in this issue is published an announcement of the formation of the Bharat Steamships Co. Ltd., with an issued capital of Rupees one crore, of which Rs. 70 lakhs have already been subscribed and the balance of Rs. 30 lakhs offered to the public. The subscription list opens today (7th Nov.) and closes on the 15th inst.

The company has been formed with an influential Board of Directors. It has been started at an opportune moment since the declared and accepted policy of the Government of India for the post-war period is a planned mercantile economy.

The value of India's coastal trade has been estimated at Rs. 87 crores, and it is likely to increase steadily. But the special feature of this concern lies in the fact that the promoters have at their disposal an annual freight of 2,50,000 tons of salt to be exported from Karachi and Kathiawar ports to Calcutta, Chittagong and Burma ports. The promoters of the company have secured one Norwegian ship of about 6,000 tons at a reasonable price. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of a few more ships. The managing agents are Messrs. Dinshaw Ltd

Bombay Silk Mills Ltd.

The products of Bombay Silk Mills are well-known throughout India. They are specialising in fine real silk fabrics like, georgette, crepes, etc. They are a going concern since the last 15 years and are established on a firm footing.

The principal object of incorporating this company is to develop the present mills into a large-scale mill for manufacture of spun silk yarn and silk fabrics in general.

The Board of Directors consists of industrial magnates like Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, Sir Chunilal Bhaichand, Mr. Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau, Mr. Chandrakant Khatau etc, and Mr. Morarji J. Vaidya who was in charge of the concern for the last 15 years will be at the helm of the affairs.

Your child needs food now which will charge him with energy. All his activities, while he is growing, need to be made up, and more than made up, by what he eats. This maintenance and increase of his natural reserves will lead him from a happy vigorous childhood to active and purposeful manhood. So remember that Dalda can help in making all kinds of food more energy-giving. Always use this pure vitaminised cooking food in the preparation of the family meals, for energy is needed by everyone at every age and Dalda supplies richly the elements that build and store energy.

VITAMINISED
DALDA
for Energy

M.V.M. 40-160-40 THE HINDUSTAN VANASPATI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ACTUAL SIZE
This is an insect called the KHAPRA the larvae of which can live without food for over a year. But when it does get into the grain, it can eat thousands of maunds of grain a week!

ONE MORE BATTLE TO WIN—
the fight against **WASTE**

No less than 30,00,000 tons of grain are lost each year through deterioration, rats and insects. This is enough to feed the entire population of India—400 millions—at 1 lb. per day for 16 days. In a country not self-sufficient in food stuffs, this is an appalling wastage, which can and must be stopped. And it is not difficult if we all follow these simple rules of efficient storage:—

DOS

Clean and dry all the grain before storage.

Store grain only in clean godowns: scrub the walls and floor, whitewash the walls, fill up all cracks in floor and walls before using for storage.

Store grain only in water-proof godowns.

Store grain only in rat-proof godowns: fill up holes with cement and broken glass: cover drainage holes with wire netting: see that doors fit well.

Store grain in bulk where possible: if stored in bags, see that bags are clean, raised from the floor and not touching the walls.

Inspect the grain regularly, and open ventilators for light and air on dry days.

DON'TS

Don't keep sound grain in dirty godowns or in dirty bags, or near infested grain.

Don't store grain when it is wet.

Don't allow water, sweepings, old bags, dirty matting to remain in or near godowns.

Don't clean grain near godowns.

Don't store grain in bags for longer than 4 months in a dry climate or 3 months in a damp climate.

Don't let grain lie on open railway platforms.

SAVE FOOD—SERVE INDIA

Issued by Food Department, Government of India, New Delhi.

Keen appreciation of the activities of the Dawoodi Bohra Literary and Welfare Society, (Bombay) was expressed by the Mullaji Saheb, head of the Bohra Community presiding over a social gathering held under the auspices of the Society at the Sunderabai Hall on Saturday afternoon.

"Departure" by K. K. Hebbar, one of the striking exhibits in his proposed one-man show to be opened at the Bombay Art Society's Salon, Rampart Row on the 15th inst.

HYDERABAD CURRENCY FULLY BACKED BY SILVER

Immense Increase In Paper Money Circulation

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)

The Finance Department resolution reviewing the Annual Report of the Paper Currency Department, for the last year says:—

The Currency Department which was hitherto working directly under the Accountant General was transferred to the Hyderabad State Bank during the year for a period of three years. On the expiry of the transitory period of three years, the Department will, however, become a part and parcel of the Bank.

It is satisfactory to note that the circulation of Currency Notes is increasing steadily which testifies to their popularity. The average increase in the gross circulation, since the commencement of the note issue, has been at the rate of over 135 lakhs a year.

The Hyderabad Paper Currency is fully backed by a separate reserve in silver coin and in Government of India as well as His Exalted Highness' Government Securities

Judging from the issue of Currency Notes from stock, 1,000 Rupees Notes appears to be the least, whilst the One Rupee Notes the most popular denomination in circulation.

The latter represents nearly 57 per cent. of the total number of pieces in circulation

The income of the Hyderabad Paper Currency Department amounted to Rs. 37,68,011 whilst the expenditure came to Rs. 3,69,707.

EDUCATION RECEIVED HIGH PRIORITY

Medical Engineering Colleges To Be Expanded

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)

The provision has been made by the Government to meet the additional expenditure incidental to the increased facilities for collegiate education. They have decided to accord a high priority to matters educational. Not only have necessary arrangements been made at the Intermediatt Colleges in the metropolis to admit twine as many students as in previous years, but steps are also being taken immediately to effect expansion in the three Suba Colleges of Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbarga.

Government have also sanctioned a scheme under which it will be possible for the Osmania University to widen the scope of some of its most important departments. It will enable immediate expansion of the Medical, Training and Engineering Colleges.

But the most progressive step to be taken is the establishment of a first-class Research Institute which will fulfil a long-felt need by providing opportunities for research work under the direction and guidance of the most highly qualified persons available.

These measures will involev Government in an additional recurring expendiditure to be borne by Government will amount to nearly fourteen and a quarter lakhs to be spread over a period of three years.

It is obvious that these steps are being taken by Government to correlate their educational policy with the needs of the time. More machine-made graduates are no longer wanted by any body; much less by our Government. They are eager to see in the Osmania University the realization of their ideal+the turning out of good citizens, the future rchitects of heir own destinies, well-equipped for the job.

(Continued from Col. 5.)
sued by the Bombay Municipality.

The birthrate for the month was 38.4 as against 36.1 during the preceding month, showing an increase of 2.3 The death rate during the same period was 27.6 as compared with 23.7 showing an increase of 3.9.

Bombay's population is over two and a quarter million.

K. K. Hebbar.

New Remedy For Malaria

Drug Discovered By I. C. I. Proves Highly Successful

LONDON Nov. 5 (U.P.A.)—The discovery of an entirely new and revolutionary anti-malaria drug known as Paludrin was announced today by Lord Leverhulme at the annual meeting of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. The new drug, discovered by an Imperial Chemical Industries research team, is a much simpler chemical compound than any anti-malarial drug known hitherto.

Paludrin was first administered to humans at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and over 100 cases have been successfully treated.

Supplies of the new drug were flown to Australia for extensive tests, the result of which confirmed that the drug is not only more effective but less toxic than either mepacrine or quinine.

Paludrin is claimed most remarkable in its protective action again infection from mosquito bites and is certainly more effective than either mepacrine or quinine. However, it was stated that it is too early to assess its value for the prevention of relapses.

I. L. O. ADOPTS 'CHILDREN CHARTER'

Provides Protection Of Children And Aid For Youth Of Liberated Countries

PARIS, Nov. 4 (Reuter): The plenary session of the International Labour Conference meeting here today adopted a real "children's charter" when it passed the second and main part of the report by Committee on the Welfare of Childen and Young Workers.

The report provides a programme embodying these four restrictions: (1) Protection of children and young workers. (2) Aid for youth of liberated countries (3) Regulation of underground work for young persons in mines (4) Setting up of advisory committees to study young workers problems

The British Workers' Delegate Mr. J. Hallsworth in the debate preceding the adoption of the report complained that it did not go far enough, while the representative of British employers, Mr. Marchand, held that some features of the report were at present too advanced even for the most advanced countries.

Death Rate In Bombay Increases

Present Population Over Two And Quarter Million

BOMBAY, Nov. 6 (A.P.I.):- Both birth and death rates in the city of Bombay showed an increase during the months of September, according to a health bulletin is-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Masque de jeunesse

Once a week give your face and neck a thorough treatment. MASQUE DE JEUNESSE is a marvellous mud-cream for all types of skin, for all ages—To close enlarged pores, whiten the skin and revitalise the tissues. It will strengthen sagging muscles and eradicate wrinkles.

Cleanse your face and neck with Emulsion Vitaminee—remove with cleansing tissues. Steam your face for about ten minutes over a basin of very hot water. A towel should be thrown over the head and the sides of the basin to retain the steam. Dry the skin gently. What your skin needs now is a little nourishment: apply Dermo-Serum lightly, without stretching the skin which is now relaxed from the steaming. If your skin is greasy remove all traces of Dermo-Serum with Ideal Skin Tonic before applying MASQUE DE JEUNESSE. If, however, your skin is dry leave a film of Dermo Serum on the face.

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Historic Trial Starts In Red Fort

I. N. A. OFFICERS FACE CHARGE OF WAGING WAR AGAINST KING

Shah Nawaz's Diary Discloses Army Was Disgusted With Jap Tactics

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.)—Details of the part alleged to have been played by Capt. Shah Nawaz, Capt. P K. Sehgal and Lieut. Gurbagsh Singh Dhillon in "waging war against the King" murder and abetment, as members of the Indian National Army, were narrated at the court martial of the accused which opened today in the historic Red Fort.

The accused, who appeared before the court in uniform but stripped of their marks of rank in the Indian Army, pleaded "not guilty" to each of the ten charges against them.

Earlier, the president of the court, Major-General A. E. Blaxland, and the members were sworn in.

Mr Bhulabhai Desai, leading defence counsel, presented an application praying for three weeks' adjournment of the proceedings to enable the defence to complete interviewing witnesses and sifting evidence.

Sir N. P. Engineer, prosecuting counsel, said he had no objection to a short adjournment, if the defence felt it was necessary, but he suggested that the stage at which the proceeding should be adjourned was after he had opened the prosecution case and examined the chief witness.

The Court retired for a few minutes and on re-assembling announced that they agreed to granting an adjournment after the Federal Advocate-General's opening address and examination of the first witness. The Court proposed to defer consideration of the length of the adjournment to be given.

The Judge-Advocate read out the charge to the accused. All three were charged with waging war against the King under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code. The charge-sheet stated that at Singapore, in Malaya, at Rangoon, in the vicinity of Popa, in the vicinity of Kyakpadaung and elsewhere in Burma, between the month of September, 1942, and April 26, 1945, the accused together waged war against the King. In addition, Lt. Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon was charged with the murder of four persons namely Harisingh, Dulichand, Dareyo Singh and Dharam Singh, all near Popa Hill in Burma on or about March 6, 1945. Capt. P. K Seghal was charged with abetment of the murder of the four persons mentioned above. Capt Shah Nawaz Khan was charged with abetment of the murder by Khazin Shah and Aya Singh of Gunner Mohammed Hussain.

All the three pleaded "not guilty" to each of the charges.

INSTRUCTIONS INCOMPLETE

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai presented an application praying for adjournment of the trial for three weeks. It was not till October 5 last, said the application, that the accused had succeeded in securing the legal assistance they desired. But in view of the mass of legal, oral and documentary evidence on which the defence rested, it had not been possible for the petitioners to weigh, sift assess and marshal all the material facts and evidence during the last month, and consequently their instructions to their counsel were still incomplete.

"Many of the most material defence witnesses, including Lt.-Gen. Percival Lt.-Col. Hunt (in the U.K.), Messrs. Goho and Raghavan (in Malaya), General Aun Sang (in Burma), and certain Japanese officials, and more than 80 out of 112 defence witnesses, still remain to be interviewed. Further, a number of extremely important documents required for defence, including Field Marshal Wavell's report on the Malayan campaign, has yet to be traced and examined, and in spite of all the efforts of the convening authority and the petitioners' counsel a great deal of preparatory work remains to be done before the trial can effectively commence."

"On October 24," the petition went on, "the convening authority delivered to the petitioners a fresh charge-sheet with a material amendment together with a summary of seven fresh witnesses' evidence while the petitioners and their counsel were fully occupied with interviewing defence witnesses, and consequently they have had no time to deal with them. In view of the unprecedented nature of this trial and complex questions of law involved in it, it is essential for the defence to have further and ample time for adequate preparation. For the reasons stated above the petitioners pray that the trial be adjourned for three weeks."

Sir N. P. Engineer, Advocate-General of India, said he had no objection to the Court granting an adjournment. The prosecution, he made it clear, had no desire to embarrass the defence in any way. He, however, thought that it would be better if the adjournment was granted after his opening address and examination of the chief prosecution witness, who would produce most of the documents having a bearing on the case. He requested counsel for the defence to consider whether the period of adjournment could not be limited to a week, ten days or a fortnight.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said he had no objection to counsel for the prosecution opening the case and examining one witness before adjournment but Mr. Desai re-emphasised, a three weeks' adjournment was the minimum that the defence would require.

LEGAL POSITION

The Judge-Advocate, Col. Kerin, explaining the legal position to the Court, said that the Indian Army Act certainly granted power to the Court to adjourn from time to time but the Act also imposed another duty on the Court and that was that once it was assembled and the accused were arraigned before it, the Court should continue from day to day. That point was probably emphasised because a court-martial was not like a civil court in that a civil court functioned throughout the year, while military officers who constituted the court-martial had work to do outside the court-martial. It was for that reason that adjournments were not looked upon with favour in the case of court martials. One of the requisites of good justice, Col. Kerin proceeded, was that it should be speedy justice. On the other hand, the defence in this case said they had not fully examined their witnesses.

"On that point, of course, the defence are represented by a number of counsel, concerning whom I would say this at the least, that the greatest diligence is expected from them in the examination of witnesses. I think I may say that in the circumstances certainly some adjournment would seem to be called for, but as to the length of that adjournment, that is a matter entirely for you (the Court)."

The Court at this stage retired for five minutes.

STRICT CHECK-UP.

All approaches to the Red Fort on Monday morning were cordoned off by the Delhi Police while the entrance to the Fort and the court-house were all guarded by British Military Police. An additional police force was kept reserved in the nearby tents.

The strictest scrutiny was made of all entering the Court. Members of the press as well as the public who came for the trial were stopped and checked at half a dozen places.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Master Tara Singh, Sir Frederick James and Sardar Mangal Singh were among the members of the public who attended the Court Martial.

Major-General Blaxland and other members of the Court Martial took their seats at 10-15 a.m. To the left of the Court sat the defence counsel, first Kunwar Sir Dalip Singh, then Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, wearing the barrister's robes for the first time in 22 years, Sir T. B. Sapru Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Asaf Ali, and Dr. K. N. Katju. In the back sat Dr. P. K. Sen and other counsel. On the opposite side sat Sir N. P. Engineer, Advocate-General of India, and Lt.-Col. P. Walsh, Military Prosecutor.

After the reading of the order constituting the Court, the Judge-Advocate ordered: "Bring in the accused." There was tense silence as Capt. Shah Nawaz Capt. Seghal and Lt. Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon filed in, saluted the Court and stood to attention in a row at the foot of the platform on which the Court sat.

The accused were asked if they had any objection to being tried by any of the members of the Court or to any of the official reporters who would record the proceedings. They replied in the negative.

Oaths were then administered to the members of the Court and to the reporters.

Sir N. P. Engineer, Advocate-General of India, in his opening address to the Court, gave a detailed history of the I.N.A., its fluctuating fortunes and final disintegration. Intelligence reports seized from the G.H.Q., I.N.A. Singapore, records of engagements fought by the I.N.A., Orders of the Day issued by the accused and extracts from the diary of Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan were read out.

Referring to the first charge of waging war against the King-Emperor, Sir Noshirwan said that the motive with which the war was waged was immaterial. Whether the persons charged with the offence did the act with what they considered to be a patriotic motive or with a mercenary motive, the offence was nevertheless committed according to the law. The accused owed allegiance to the Crown at all times and in all circumstances. The allegiance remained with them wherever they might be and they were bound by this allegiance even when they were prisoners of war.

COMPOSITION OF I.N.A.

Sir N. P. Engineer continued: "The accused waged war against H. M. the King as officers of and fighting in what was called the Indian National Army. The INA was composed mostly of officers and men of the Indian Army. The composition consisted of (a) Headquarters, (b) Hindustani Field Group, (c) Sherdil Guerilla Group, (d) Special Service Group, (e) Intelligence Group and (f) Reinforcement Group. The First Hind Field Group consisted of the Headquarters, one, two and three infantry battalions, IAFC Battalion, one heavy gun battalion, No. 1 Engineer Company, No. 1 Signal Company, No. 1 Medical Company and No 1 T. P. T. Company. The Sherdil Guerilla Group consisted of the Gandhi Guerilla Regiment, Azad Guerilla Regiment and Nehru Regiment."

About November, 1943 two or three months after Subhas Chandra Bose had arrived in Singapore, another Guerilla regiment was formed. Shah Nawaz Khan was appointed its commander. Three other regiments—Gandhi, Nehru and Azad—were all incorporated in one division. Later, two other divisions were formed, one was composed partly of Indian prisoners of war and the other entirely composed of civilians. These civilians were mostly recruited by the Indian Independence League in Malaya.

Singapore surrendered to the Japanese on February 15, 1942. On February 17, a large number of prisoners of war were made to march to Farrer Park, in Singapore. Among the prisoners of war so assembled were the 1/14th Punjab Regiment and 5/14th Punjab Regiment. They were under the command of Captain M. Z. Kiani (who subsequently became G.O.C. of the INA). One Maj. Fujiwara, a Japanese officer, addressed the officers and men.

Charge-sheets have now been delivered to three I.N.A. accused persons who will next be tried jointly by court-martial. They are Capt. Abdul Rashid, 1/14th Punjab Regiment, Subedar Shingara Singh 5/14th Punjab Regiment, and Jemadar Fateh Khan, 5/14th Punjab Regiment.

The charges against all three accused are of waging war against the King-Emperor, together with charges against the two V. C. O.'s for abetment of waging war, murder, causing grievous hurt by suspending two Indian N. C. O.'s from a bar and beating them with a stick, and against all three for abetment of offences under I. P. C. Sections 327 and 329 that is causing grievous hurt or hurts for the purpose of constraining persons to wage war against the King-Emperor.

MISSION OF JAPANESE.

Fujiwara, the Advocate-General continued, was entrusted by the Japanese Government with the work of winning over the Indian forces to the Japanese side. Along with him were some Indian officers. Capt. Mohan Singh of the 1/14th Punjab

(Continued on Page 10.)

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose photographed somewhere with the Indian National Army. Subhas is seen in uniform in front row with Capt. Dhillon (left).

I.N.A. PLEDGE

The main terms of the pledge signed by each member of the Indian National Army were as follows:

"I hereby voluntarily and of my own free will join and enlist myself in the Indian National Army. I solemnly and sincerely dedicate myself to India and hereby pledge my life for her freedom. I will serve Indian independence movement to my fullest capacity even at the risk of my life. In serving the country, I will seek no personal advantage for myself. I will regard all Indians my brothers and sisters without distinction of religion, language or territory".

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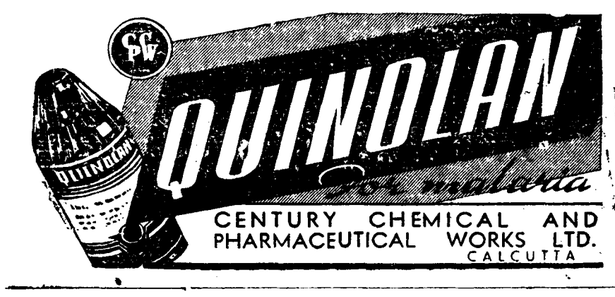

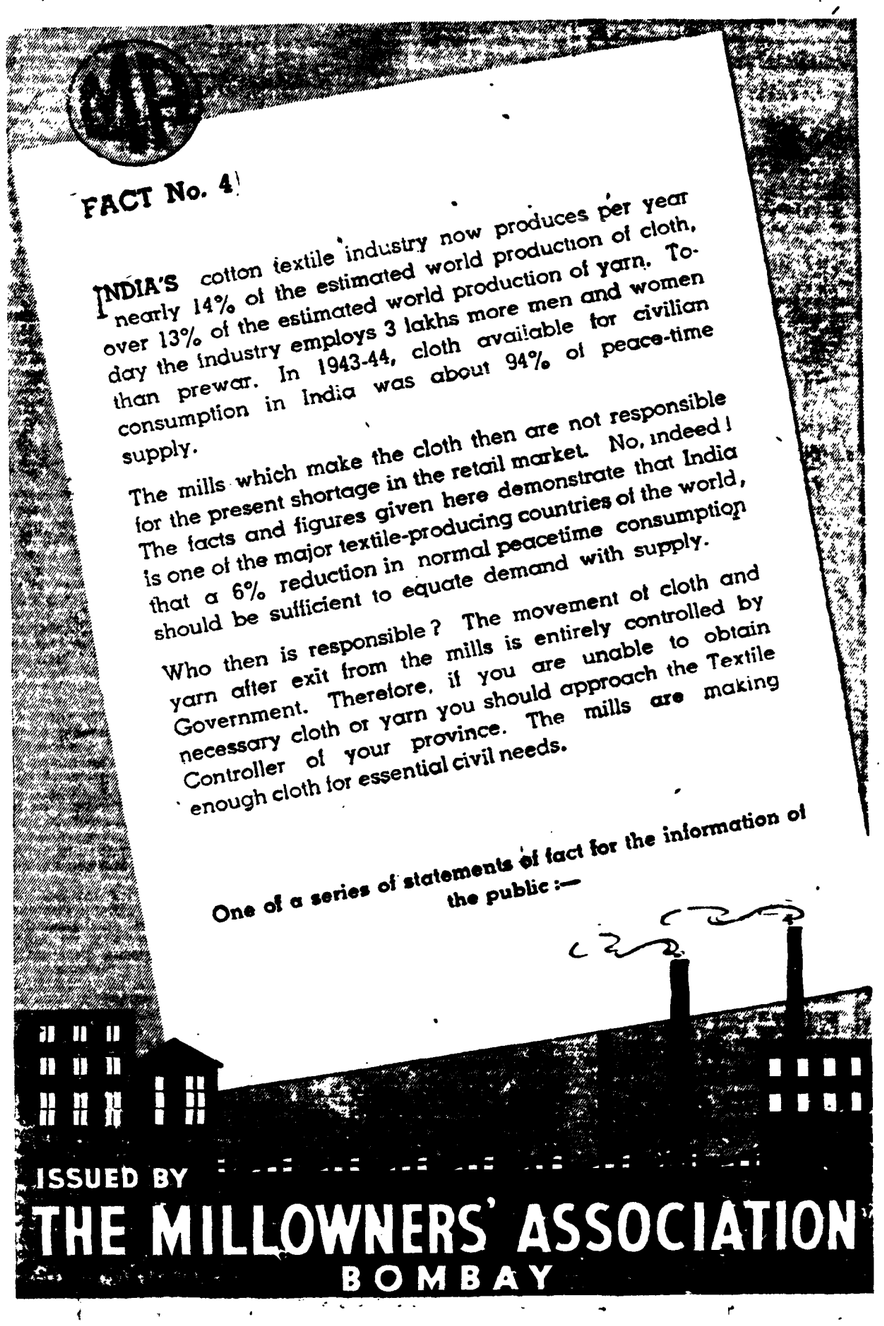
FACT No. 4
INDIA'S cotton textile industry now produces per year nearly 14% of the estimated world production of cloth, over 13% of the estimated world production of yarn. Today the industry employs 3 lakhs more men and women than prewar. In 1943-44, cloth available for civilian consumption in India was about 94% of peace-time supply.
The mills which make the cloth then are not responsible for the present shortage in the retail market. No, indeed! The facts and figures given here demonstrate that India is one of the major textile-producing countries of the world, that a 6% reduction in normal peacetime consumption should be sufficient to equate demand with supply.
Who then is responsible? The movement of cloth and yarn after exit from the mills is entirely controlled by Government. Therefore, if you are unable to obtain necessary cloth or yarn you should approach the Textile Controller of your province. The mills are making enough cloth for essential civil needs.
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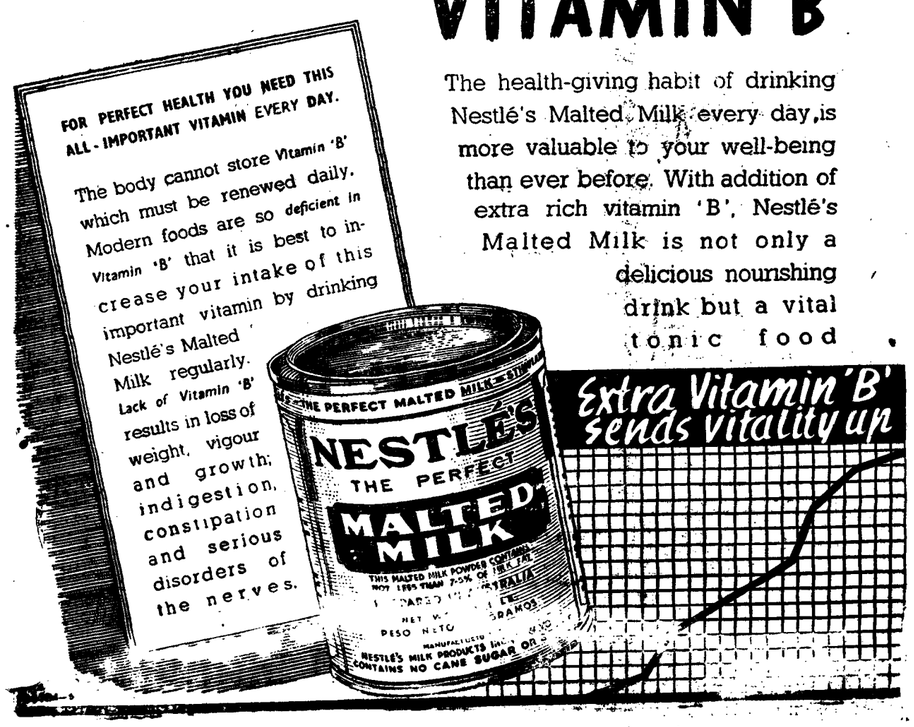
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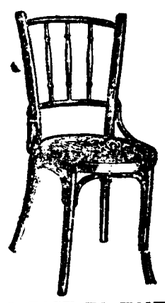

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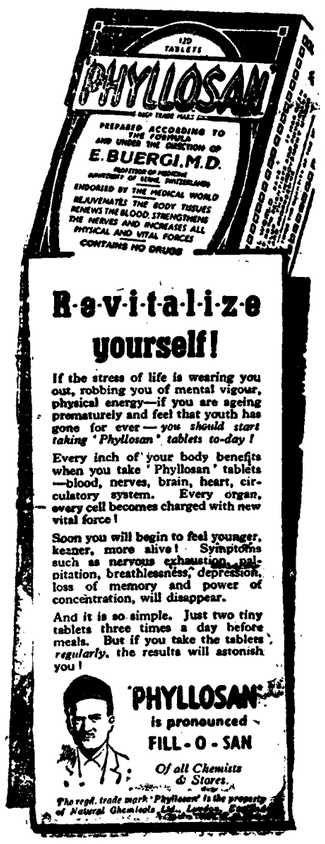
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Historic Trial Starts In Red Fort

(Continued from Page 9.)

Regiment was one of them and he said: "We are going to form an Indian National Army and we are going to fight for the independence of India. You must all join." The I. N. A. formally came into existence on 1/9/42.

Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan, who was then commander of the Neeson P. O. W. camp, addressed some 200 or 300 officers, V.C.O.'s and N.C.O.'s He said that a conference had been held in Capt. Mohan Singh's H. Q. at which resolutions had been passed to the effect that they were all Indians despite their different religions and that they must all fight for the freedom of India. He then instructed those present to explain the resolutions to the rest of the prisoners of war.

In June, 1942, there was a conference held at Bangkok, attended by several delegates including delegates from various regiments of the Indian Army. The President of the meeting was Rash Behari Bose. Resolutions adopted at this conference included one that the I. N. A. should be formed which would fight for the freedom of India and the Indian Independence League would provide the I. N. A. with recruits, money, rations and clothes and the Japanese Government would provide the necessary arms and ammunition.

Explaining the conditions that prevailed in the prisoners of war camps and the pressure that was brought to bear on the men to make them join the I. N. A. Sir Noshirwan said that those who resisted to join the I. N. A. were removed to concentration camps. No food was given to them and such food as was given was extremely bad. No medical aid was given at all. They were made to lie down on the ground and beaten with a stick about five feet long and two inches thick. They were made to do fatigues. They were made to sleep without clothes and bedding on spots infected with ants. The tortures so inflicted on P. O. W. were inflicted by Indians who were themselves P. O. W. and had joined the I. N. A.

The counsel then referred to the Kranji camp and Bidadari camp incidents. In the former 300 Muslim P. O. W.'s who refused to join the I. N. A. were fired on and some killed.

INDIAN SOLDIERS IN BURMA.

Among the documents which bore the signature of Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan was a letter he wrote to the H.Q. No. 1 Div. I.N.A. in August, 1943, regarding a scheme for the reception and management of the Indian soldiers in Burma. The year in this letter is stated to be August 8, 03, (03 stands for 2603, Japanese Year).

In the scheme it was stated that it was expected that when the operations started on the Indo-Burma border some Indian soldiers would walk over to their side and some on the other hand would be forced to surrender during the fight.

The diaries of Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan for the years 1944 and 1945 have also come into the possession of the prosecution. The diaries are in the handwriting of Capt. Shah Nawaz. The entries in the diary for 1944 show that on January 27, 1944, Capt. Shah Nawaz called on the Supreme Commander of the Nippon forces and received orders for the final move towards India. On February 2, 1944, he called on the G.-O.-C., North Burma, General Motoguchi, who was very kind and promised full aid to the I.N.A.

"ONE-SIDED CO-PROSPERITY."

An entry under the date March 30 in Shah Nawaz's diary runs as follows: "Boobi returned from Kennedy Peak. His report is distressing. The Japanese are using I. N. A. crack regiment as labourers. I am going to Hak to-day to see Kimewari in this connection. I wonder what is going to be the outcome of all this one-sided co-prosperity."

Another entry, under date April 4, 1944, states that Capt. Shah Nawaz met the commander of the Let Division and that the role of the division had been changed and they were going to participate in the fight for "Imphal". The entry states that the division commander gave Capt. Shah Nawaz a chance to select his role in the coming operations and that his choice was attack on Imphal.

Another entry, dated July 7, 1944, says: "Kimewar and I went to G. H. Q. to take orders. The men did not receive any rations. Four Garhwalis have died of starvation. I and Ramsarup have approached Hakari Kikan to do something about the ration. They seem not to take the least notice of it. I do not know what is the idea behind this deliberate starvation of my men."

Another entry on July 15 says that, due to starvation, men were dying like flies and some were committing suicide and the Japanese were giving no help.

On August 8, the following was written: "Para returned from Yuwa with Kimewari's answer. No arrangement for money or other help from him. He has suggested that our sick men at Teraun should commit suicide."

The diary for 1945 is equally significant continued the Advocate-General. Under date February 21, there is an entry that Capt. Shah Nawaz was leaving for the front that night and that he left for Popa at midnight and that Netaji came to see him off, and gave him all instructions. Netaji stands for Subhas Chandra Bose.

An entry in Capt. Sehgal's diary states that his role was going to be defence of Popoa hill. Under date February 17 he states that the enemy had crossed the Irrawaddi river at Dhillon's front and that his regiment was almost finished. There was no discipline left and the morale was gone. Under date February 22 it is stated that Shah Nawaz Khan was taking over the temporary command of the division until Col. Aziz got well. Under date March 1 there is an entry as follows: "I had to sentence an officer to death for refusing to go to the front. What a pity; it is such a waste of human life." Under date March 2 there was an entry as follows: "These officers have not returned so far. I am certain that they have gone over to the enemy—treacherous swines. From now on I am going to be absolutely ruthless. I have issued orders that any one making a suspicious movement is to be shot immediately."

LAST PHASE OF WAGING WAR

The last phase of the waging of the war so far as the accused were concerned, was in the vicinity of Kyauk Padaung and the Popa area. All the accused were then in that area and were themselves fighting against those armies.

The Court rose for the day and will re-assemble tomorrow.

COURT PROCEEDINGS REVEAL I. N. A. MEN'S CLAIM

Trial Resumes With Verbal Encounter Between Desai And Engineer

RED FORT, DELHI, November 6. (A.P.I.): When the I. N. A. Court Martial resumed this morning, Lt. Nag, continued his evidence. The proceedings began with an encounter between the Senior Defence Counsel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and the Advocate-General, Sir N. P. Engineer on the admissibility of certain questions.

Witness deposed that he drafted the Indian National Army Act under instructions from Capt. Habibur Rehman. For the most he followed the Indian Army Act in drafting the I. N. A. Act. Later an amendment was made in the I. N. A. Act for the imposition of whipping punishment for breach of discipline and other offences. Under instructions from Capt. Habibur Rehman he submitted a report on the I. N. A. Act. There was a conference at the G. H. Q., I. N. A., Rangoon, following which further amendments were made to the I. N. A. Act.

The witness said that besides himself Capt. Sehgal and other officers were present at the conference in Rangoon. He had not had a copy of the instructions he had received for the drafting of the amendment. It was lost.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai: How can you explain anything for which there is no document existing? There may well be none existing. You will have to satisfy the court that there was in existence a document and it has been lost.

The Judge Advocate explained that secondary evidence of the document could be given if it was lost or destroyed. But someone should give evidence to the effect that the document was lost or destroyed.

Sir N. P. Engineer, Advocate-General, said that the document must be in possession of the accused. He could lead evidence that there was a document.

Proceeding witness said that there was a document but he did not know what happened to it. The substance of that document was that whipping was raised from 24 to 50 maximum at the rate of not more than six strokes a week and summary powers for exercising this punishment was given to the divisional regimental and battalion commanders in the field.

To further questions Lt. Nag said that the final strength of the I.N.A. was about 40,000. He knew the figure because he was responsible for the maintenance of the strength of the army in his capacity as D. A. G.

He was present at a meeting held on October 21, 1943 at Cathay building, Singapore. There were about 5,000 people present including large number of civilians, I.N.A. officers and a few Japanese officers.

Subhas Chandra Bose declared at that meeting the establishment of a provisional Government of free India and the names of members of that Government. He appealed to the civilians to support the I.N.A.

SUBHAS BOSE SPEAKS.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said that the I.N.A. was going to fight in the Indo-Burma border in the near future. Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan was one of the Ministers of the free India Government which Mr. Bose announced.

In February 1944, Lt. Nag continued, the I.N.A. headquarters was in Rangoon with a rear headquarters in Singapore. In March 1944 witness arrived in Rangoon. At that time Guerilla regiment number one two three and four, the Bahadur groups one and two and an intelligence group of the I.N.A. were in Burma.

On his arrival in Rangoon he was asked by Capt. Sehgal, Military Secretary, to proceed to Maymyo. The Guerilla Regiment one two and three were spread over the Manipur and Arakan sectors. The fourth regiment was in Mandalay.

On witness arrival at Maymyo ne was asked by Lt.-Col. Chatterjee, who was Governor Designate of the territories occupied by the I.N.A. to go through certain regulations and laws which he had drafted for the administration of those areas.

Lt. Nag went through the rules and after some weeks returned to Rangoon and resumed duty as D.A.G. Subhas Chandra Bose had also returned to Rangoon about the third week of May 1944.

Witness' duties involved the looking after the general discipline, postings, transfers and general administration of the I.N.A. By July 1944 the guerilla regiments were returning to Mandalay after reverses.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Witness testified a document signed by Subhas Chandra Bose—an order of the day—issued to the I.N.A. on August 1, 1944. It stated that in middle of March 1944 advanced units on the Azad Hind Fauj with Imperial Nippon forces crossed the Indo-Burma border and "the fight for India's liberation thereupon commenced on Indian soil."

"The British authorities", the order continued, "by ruthlessly exploiting India for over a century and dragging foreign soldiers to fight their battles for them, had succeeded to put up a mighty force [illegible]

After crossing the Indo-Burma borders our forces [illegible] encountered [illegible] these [illegible] better equipped [illegible] disadvantageous [illegible]

I. N. A. Meeting Fired Upon: 2 Killed

MADURA, November 6. (A.P.I.): Two persons died and one was injured as the result of the police opening fire on an unruly crowd which had gathered to protest against the trial of I. N. A. men.

It is stated that the crowd indulged in acts of hooliganism and pelted stones at the police who opened fire to disperse it.

Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated in the City.

CURFEW IMPOSED

Curfew has been imposed here from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. following today's demonstration which led to police firing.

[illegible] united forces of the enemy and defeated them in every battle."

"Our units, with their better training and discipline and unshakeable determination to do or die on the path of India's freedom, the order continued, "soon established their superiority over the enemy, whose morale deteriorated with each defeat.

Fighting under the most trying conditions our officers and men displayed great courage and won the praise of everybody. With their blood and sacrifice, these heroes have established traditions which the future soldiers of free India shall have to uphold. All preparations had been completed and the stage had been set for the final assault on Imphal, when torrential rains overtook us and to carry Imphal by an assault was rendered a tactical impossibility.

Handicapped by the elements, we were forced to postpone our offensive. After the postponement of the offensive it was found disadvantageous for our troops to continue to hold the line that we then had. For securing a more favourable defensive position, it was considered advisable to withdraw our troops.

In accordance with this decision our troops were withdrawn to a more favourable defensive position. We shall now utilise the period of lull in completing our preparations and with the advent of better weather we may be in a position to resume our offensive."

"Having beaten the enemy once in several sectors of the front, our faith in our final victory and in the destruction of Anglo-American forces of aggression increased tenfold. As soon as all our preparations are complete, we shall launch a mighty offensive against our enemies once again. With superior fighting qualities, dauntless courage and unshakeable devotion to duty of our officers and men, victory shall surely be ours."

Concluding the order says: "The souls of those heroes, who have fallen in this campaign inspire us to still nobler deeds of heroism and bravery in the next phase of India's war of liberation."

Another I.N.A. Officer On Trial

RED FORT, (DELHI), November 6. (A.P.I.): The charge sheet has now been delivered in a third I. N. A. trial to the accused Capt. Burhan-ud-Din of the Baluch Regiment. He is charged with waging war against the King-Emperor and murder by beating a man to death. The accused will be tried alone.

BELGAUM OBSERVES I. N. A. DAY

BELGAUM, Nov. 6 (A. P. I): The name of Lt.-Col. Jagannathrao Bhosle of the Indian National Army was given to one of the main squares in Belgaum city, yesterday when Mr. H. V. Kamat, General Secretary of the Forward Bloc, presided over the celebrations in connection with the I. N. A. Day.

Speaking on the occasion Mr. Kamat said that India will have to undergo many more struggles in the future to attain independence, and he hoped that the common masses of India would rise to the occasion when such a final struggle will be fought.

11 I. N. A. Meeting Attendants Arrested

On a charge of disorderly behaviour eleven persons were arrested by the police, as they were returning from the I. N. A. meeting at Chaupatty last night.

It is learnt that they were trying to put out the Street lights and otherwise create disturbance.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT AMENDMENT

A law to give the Government of Bombay powers to carry out surveys in order to determine whether land in any locality is needed, or likely to be needed, for a public purpose has been enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. It is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of November 3, under the title of the Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act of 1945.

Under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, a survey of lands can only be undertaken after the publication of a notification under section 4 and it has been found to be unsuitable for the purpose for which they were proposed to be acquired, thus necessitating a fresh notification in respect of other lands. This results in delay in land acquisition proceedings. It is essential, particularly in connection with post-war projects, to secure that land acquisition proceedings be completed as expeditiously as possible, and for this purpose it is necessary to authorise the preliminary survey of lands likely to be needed for any public purpose and to empower officers to carry out such survey. The act is intended to secure this object.

Muslim Ladies Form League Fund Committee

"At a meeting on Monday last at New Nagpada, the Muslim ladies formed a committee with Dilshad Begum Shaikh as its chairman, Najmannisa Begum and Mrs. Noorani as its joint secretaries, Mrs. Vishram as its treasurer and seventeen other members to organise a Muslim ladies' public meeting within a month and at a suitable place with a view to educate them on the principle of election and Pakistan. Entrance to that meeting will be through tickets the sale proceeds of which will be given to the Muslim League Election Fund. Mrs. Zuleikha Bi Muhammad Ismail presided the meeting".

PEARSON AND WINCHELL HIT AT BRITAIN

Severely Criticise British Handling Of Mid-Eastern Affairs

LONDON, November 6. (U.P.I.): There is an evidence of growing criticism in America of the British handling Middle-Eastern affairs in general and Palestine in particular.

In this connection the American Radio commentator Mr. Pearson severely attacked the British censorship last night declaring: "In Palestine newsmen are afraid to cable the time of the day for fear of being pitched out of the country by our freedom-loving British cousins".

In the same vein Mr. Winchell, another radio commentator, accuses the British of "fomenting the Jewish Arabian riots in Egypt to protect their protectorate and ensure control of the Suez Canal"

LONDON NURSES "STAY-IN-BED"

Stage Strike In Protest Against Insufficient Food

LONDON, Nov. 6 (U.P.I.)—In these days of lightning strikes perhaps the strangest instance of strike comes today from the Barts Hospital in London where nurses staged a "stay-in-bed" strike this morning.

More than 200 nurses have staged one hour "strike" in protest. They stayed in bed rather than eat their meagre supper.

The Governors of the hospital agree that the nurses are not getting sufficient food but blame the Ministry of Labour which is not providing them with enough experienced cooks and kitchen maids.

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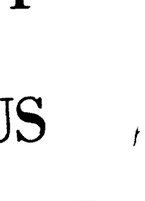

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Wall Street Irregular With Narrow Changes

COTTON QUIET AWAITING BUREAU REPORT

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Wall Street opened firm. Some utilities, rails and metals continued to advance, while steel and other assorted issues declined. There was a tendency by investors to hold Pace pending President Truman's address to the conference of labour and management, while a little buying arose from the belief that limited inflation is inevitable and a desire invest idle funds. The mostly sluggish afternoon was attributed partly to the fact that many customers were still spending their weekend. Price changes were narrow either way and the session closed irregular.

American Telephone 191-1/4 Correct (188-7/8), Amerex Corpn. 37-1/4 (37-1/4), Anaconda Copper 39-1/2 (39-3/8), Chase National 46-1/4 (46-1/4). Consolidated Oil 17-1/4 (17-1/8), Firestone Tyre 69-1/2 (70-1/2), General Electric 48-1/8 (48-1/8), General Motors 73-3/4 (74), Ingarsol Rand 131-1/2 (131), International Nickel 34-7/8 (34-7/8), National City Bank 50-1/4 (50-1/4), New York Central Rail 30-1/2 (30-1/8), Socony Vacuum Corpn. 16-7/8 (16-3/4), Texas Corpn. 57-3/4 (57-3/4), Union Carbon and Carbide 97-3/4 (97-1/4), U. S. Smelting Refining 70-3/4 (70-1/4), U. S. Steel Corpn. 81-1/8 80-1/2), Western Union Telegraph 53-1/2 (51-7/8).

COTTON MARKET QUIET

New York Cotton Market opened steady. Accumulation of hedges over the weekend and continued favourable weather news and uneasiness over the new England textile strike situation caused early processions but the market subsequently steadied on mill buying against textile orders and continued attention to farm bloc activities copied with inflationary psychology and expected lower Bureau crop figure. Latterly the session was a quiet typical preholiday affair. Prices finally sagged under light but persistent dribbing of hedges with offtake indifferent and legislation and labour uncertainties the most discussed factors. The session closed barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Chicago grains advanced attributed to strong demand for cash grains and reports that the commodity credit Corporation purchased recently in upwards of sixhundred thousand bushels of cash wheat for export and the agitation in Washington to increase agricultural prices. The advance disclosed scarcity of offerings.

December 178-7/8 to 7.79 (178-5/8 to 178-1/2).

May 177 to 177-1/8 (176-3/4 to 176-5/8).

July 172-1/8 to 772-1/8 (171-3/8 to 171-1/4).

Worth Street Reports Norwegian Purchases

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. (U. P. A.): On the Worth Street Cotton Cloth market to-day, it was reported that the Norwegian Government has started a purchasing programme for an undisclosed quantity of millions of yards of cotton goods.

Other inquiries are pending for France and Holland, it was also said.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Nov. 5.

December	23.65—05
January	23.73—05
March	23.75—07
March highest (10.4 a.m.)	23.83+01
March lowest (2.39 p.m.)	23.73—09
May	23.77—08
July	23.62—06
October	23.21—05
Middling Spot	24.40—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York Nov. 5.

December	23.65—06
March	23.76—03
May	23.77—05
July	23.62—06
Middling Spot	23.50—05

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL.

New York Nov. 5.

December	23.70
March	23.81
May	23.83

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Spot 44d Forward 44d Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Nov. 5.

T T London on:

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.45 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New Crop) unoffered

Australian Wheat (Bulk) 61 quoted

Australian Wheat (Bags) unoffered £

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 c p	74-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p c	92-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	103-3/8
Funding Loan 1960/90	113-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-1/2
Chartered Bank of I A. and China	11-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (LondonReg.)	86-1/2
National Bank of India	43-1/2

N. Y. SILVER

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

United States price of foreign silver 71.1 cents.

New York buying price 70-3/4 cents

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially open but no business was done.

GOLD & SILVER

The local bullion market was dull with a restricted business. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 131/4 and improved to Rs. 131/12 under moderate buying and steadied at Rs. 131/8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 131/8. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 78/2 and advanced to Rs. 78/7 and steadied at Rs. 78/4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 78/6. Trading was restricted and the market was steady.

Later on there was moderate buying in Gold while Silver was quietly steady closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	132	8	0
Forward Silver	132	8	0
Ready Gold	78	14	0
Forward Gold	72	12	0
Sovereigns	54	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

During Diwali Holidays the local Cotton market moved within a narrow range and last closing for January delivery was Rs. 392/8, but the market opened quiet at Rs. 392 and declined to Rs. 390/8 under scattered selling. At this level there was some short covering and January option steadied at Rs. 391/8. The market was quietly steady and looks like moving within a narrow range. Later on the market was quiet with January quoted at Rs. 390/8.

Later on there was increased buying by Karachi operators and January improved to Rs. 393. The market steadied at this level with moderate business and January option stood at Rs. 392/8. The market finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

I C C January	393	4	0
I C C March	401	4	0
I C C May	412	12	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi	Lo.	Close.
Jan.	393/4	389/4	394
March	400/12	397/12	400/4
May	411/8	408/8.	411/8

BOMBAY Nov. 5.

Jan.	395/4	393/4	394/8
March	402/4	400/8	402
May	413/4	411/8	413

At night Jan. 392/8.

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 860 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

LONDON: Banks Buying 90 Days/st. 1/6 7,32 1 & 2 months, 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months.

B. O. RATES: T. T. 1/5 15/16 D. D. 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 D. D. 1/5 31/32

Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 D. D. 1/6 3/32.

LONDON/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T. T. Rs. 332 3/4 D. D. Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2 D D. Rs. 328.

LONDON/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D. D. Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 299 D D. Rs. 297 1/2.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c, Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c. 12 months 1-1/4 p c.

Tone—Very Easy.

Bombay Produce

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The local produce market was fairly steady with moderate enquiry. Groundnuts Moglai Khandesh quality Bombay Rs. 16/6 Marras Goa November January delivery Rs. 16/14 and December-February Rs. 16/11/6. Castorseeds Madras Bombay delivery Rs. 15/8, Naviakhi Rs. 15/10 and Goa Rs. 15/12. Linseed C P. Rs. 18/8, Moglai Rs. 18/6. Bombay February-March Rs. 18/9 and March-May Rs. 18/6, Navlakhi delivery Rs. 18/6 and Vizagapatam Rs. 17/7. Satna Linseed was placed at Rs. 18/4. Tone steady.

Calicut Quotations

CALICUT, Nov. 6.

Cocoanuts Raw 110; Dry 110; Cocoanut oil 400; Copra Office 251; Dilpasand 265; Madrasnottam 270; Goodgooda 265; Pepper Wynaad 352/8; Country 342/8; Dry Ginger Chernad 240; Ernad 250; Coffee Robusta 90.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Following are today's quotations on the Stock Exchange:

Sugar and Breweries: Deccan (10) 31/4 Ditto (25) 73/8 India Sugar 30/4 Mysore Sugar Ex-div 56/8 Travancore 19/4.

Plantings: Cochin-Malabar 17/13/6 Chemra Peaks 9/10 Springfords 10/4 Manalur 4/8 Neloithanam 14/2 Pullanigodes 3/0/6 Thirumbadi 4/4 Vaikundam 19/4 Vellitam 33 Woodlands 10/10. Textiles: Bangalore Wool 510 B and Co. Ordy 370 Balasubramania 117 Coimbator Murugan 205 Do New 105 Janardhana 135 Kaleeswarar 675 Kothari Tex 32 Lakshmi 202 Do New 100 Mettur 303 Madura 78/12 Pankaja 307/8 Palani Andavar 152/8 Rajalakshmi 217/8 Radha Krishna 390 Ranga Vilas 185 Vasantha 350.

Miscellaneous and Cement: 126 Bruntons 5/4 Hind Trust 21/12 n Steel Roll 10/2 Mysore Chem and Fert 18/14 Mysore Chem Mfrs 28 Mysore Glass Enamel 18 Mettur Chem 15/10 Do Defd 4/14/6 Singareni 19/12 Spencer 15.

GEN. MOLESWORTH'S CONFESSION

It Will Take 30 To 60 Years For India To Be Fully Independent

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of the East India Association, held at Caxton Hall, Major Woodrow Wyatt, Labour M.P., asked Lt.-Gen. G. N. Molesworth how long it would take for the Indian army to stand on its own legs, when India became politically independent, and how long it would take to replace the senior British officers with Indians for the defence of India.

Lt.-Gen. Molesworth replied: "I believe it is a horrible thing to talk in terms of complete Indinisation of the Indian Army. For India to be completely independent, politically economically, and militarily it would take anything from now upto say 30 to 60 years. In the meantime a Treaty acceding political independence to India should provide for a contract, whereby British Service personnel will cooperate with the Indian Army and put India on her feet".

Sir Jeremy Raisman thought none had any right to expect India to fight for the maintenance of peace, so long as her standard of living is not made an essential part of realising the general scheme of defence.

Col. Slaughter, head of the Nizam's State railways, thought five major countries of the Empire—Britain, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa—should become jointly responsible—but on the basis of equal responsibility and dependent on each other—for the defence plan in the East, as smaller countries like the Netherlands, E.I., Malaya, Burma and Ceylon, cannot be dependent on such defence.

Lord Hailey, who presided, declared the chief contribution India could make to world security would be the improving of her internal condition. She should have unity, and she should set about the task of improving the standard of life and her culture. This should take the first place in her plan of contribution for defence. In the long run let the world well look to India for this real contribution to world peace. For many years to come India may have to remain dependent on others for security, either in partnership with the Commonwealth, or in any system that she can put forward for gaining her political objective.

PLEA FOR UNITED ACTION

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The annual meeting of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society was held at Fleet Street in the offices of the "Statesman", Sir Stanley Reed presided. "Amrita Bazar Patrika", the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar", the Ceylon Daily News", the "Civil and Military Gazette", "Dhinamani", "Hindu", "Hindustan Times" "Indian Express", "Jugantar", "Leader", "Statesman", and the "Times of India" were represented by their London representatives.

Moving adoption of the annual report Sir S. Reed emphasised the need for united action by Indian and Ceylon newspapers against the proposal to raise the existing empire press rate. Other members endorsed Sir S Reed's views.

A new committee was elected which includes Sir S. Reed (President) Messrs. L. W. Matters of Hindu (Chairman), De Shaw of "Ceylon Daily News", Sunder Kabadi of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and "Indian Express" (Vice-Chairmen) Mr. E. W. Mackie, "Statesman" (Secretary and Treasurer)

Gujarat Celebrates Umiyashanker's Centenary

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 6. (A.P.I.): Gujarat just celebrated the centenary of her pioneer social reformer, Lalshanker Umiyashanker.

He first founded about seventy years ago a foundling asylum at Pandharpur where he stumbled upon a new born baby while walking along the bank of the river Chandrabhaga.

After retirement from Government service as a sub-judge he advocated social reform and founded various institutions including a foundling home at Ahmedabad.

Hongkong Rat Problem Serious

HONGKONG, Nov. 5, (U P. A.): Rata are one of Hongkong's greatest problems to-day. The city is infested with them—and no cats are available to catch the rodents because all cats were eaten by the Chinese during the occupation. The British military administration is offering cash for a rat-trap contraption which will subdue the rat menace.

WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS SPEAKS OUT

Denounces Truman, Chiang, British Raj And Fascism

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

"Unite! Fight! Attack! Win!" runs the motto of the World Youth Congress and "attack" was certainly the keynote of the opening day of their conference. Americans denounced Truman Chinese condemned Chiang. Indians denounced the British raj. Soviets criticised the Luneberg trials. In a sensational opening speech the American delegation leader repudiated Truman's atom bomb policy. "It would appear our sole ownership of the manufacturing process has begun to create a type of isolationism in our foreign policy wherein we are holding this big stick and can sit as judge, jury and policemen over the rest of the world. The most unpopular men who were also criticised, were Salazar of Portugal, Franco of Spain Farrell of the Argentina and Trujillo of Dominica. Speaker after speaker mounted the rostrum and demanded a riddance of these men. Let the United Nations break off diplomatic relations with their countries; unless we do so Fascism will come again. Then we and our children shall have to fight once more.

INDIAN DELEGATES

Only three Indian delegates were present—Ahmed Sadar from Birmingham, Miss Vidya Kanuga and Miss Katy Boomla both from London. Other Indian delegates did not arrive. Miss Ahmed from Calcutta came, but it is stated she did not participate in the Congress as she is a Government scholar.

INDIANS FIND "CHARLIE ANDREWS" AT CAMBRIDGE

Dr. Raven's Sympathy For Eastern Peoples

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Indian students in Cambridge have discovered in Reverend Doctor C. E. Raven, Master of Christ College, a new Charlie Andrews. They introduced me to him when I spent a week-end in their company. I listened to him when he addressed a distinguished gathering which had met at Master's Lodge, Christ College, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Cambridge Tagore Institute, which has received the blessings of the Visvabharati.

Mr. Raven, who was an old friend of the late Deenabandhu, has been deeply interested in all movements devoted to the advancement of peace, as much as Deenabandhu was in India. He has never been to India but has a daughter in Bengal and keeps himself constantly in touch with Indian affairs through Indian students and does, in his quiet ways, everything he can to reconcile Anglo-Indian relations.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE MATHIAS

Dr. Raven is also a great friend of George Mathias, brother of Dr. John Mathias. Referring to George he said to me: "Brother George is the closest, intimate, and most brilliant friend I have been privileged to be associated with."

Referring to Deenabandhu Dr. Raven said: "Being more fortunate than myself he had been to India and was a part of India. He was a source of continuous inspiration to me. I feel his loss terribly. It is a void that cannot be filled at a time like this when we need him most."

As Mrs. Mrinalini Sarabhai, daughter-in-Law of the Ahmedabad millowner, said at the meeting: "It is India's greatest misfortune that Father C. F. Andrews is no more, but our loss is partially compensated by the work done here by Dr. Raven who is our guide, friend and philosopher."

DAWN OF A NEW AGE

Addressing the gathering, Dr. Raven said: A new age of relationship between India and Britain has begun. It means an opportunity for a new partnership based on much closer understanding and appreciation between the two peoples. If we have to avoid another disasterous war we must base our friendship with India on an equal basis. It cannot be cold charity. We must get the old bridges refashioned and revive and review occasions for give and take not only in Europe but surely in the East, particularly India. We, British, if we are wise and generous, can still be useful partners. There is abundant ground for co-operation. We must realise that the light comes from the East and we must also realise we owe a large debt to eastern philosophy. Our debt to India can be expanded and elaborated. It consists not only of what we owe to the great Poet Tagore, and great scientists and saints of India, but to the quality and peoples of India.

"Our own materialistic civilization has not much future. It is heading for suicide unless it works for moral values which the East still holds. We have no salvation."

Sir Montagu Butler was one of the distinguished listeners.

Dr. Raven's speech was received with warm applause.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.

ESTD. 1895. H. O. LAHORE

The first Indian managed Bank to have celebrated : GOLDEN JUBILEE this year.

WORKING FUNDS EXCEED RS. 55 CRORES.

189 Branches all over India and Agencies abroad

Banking business of every description transacted.

OFFICES IN BOMBAY

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2. KALBADEVI. 4. SANDHURST ROAD.

Lockers available at our Sandhurst Road Branch.

H. L. BEDI, District Manager, Bombay Circle.

YODH RAJ, General Manager.

Fabrics Of Fame
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The name "LAL-IMLI" is a sure guarantee of Pure Wool manufactures from the largest Woollen Mill in the East.
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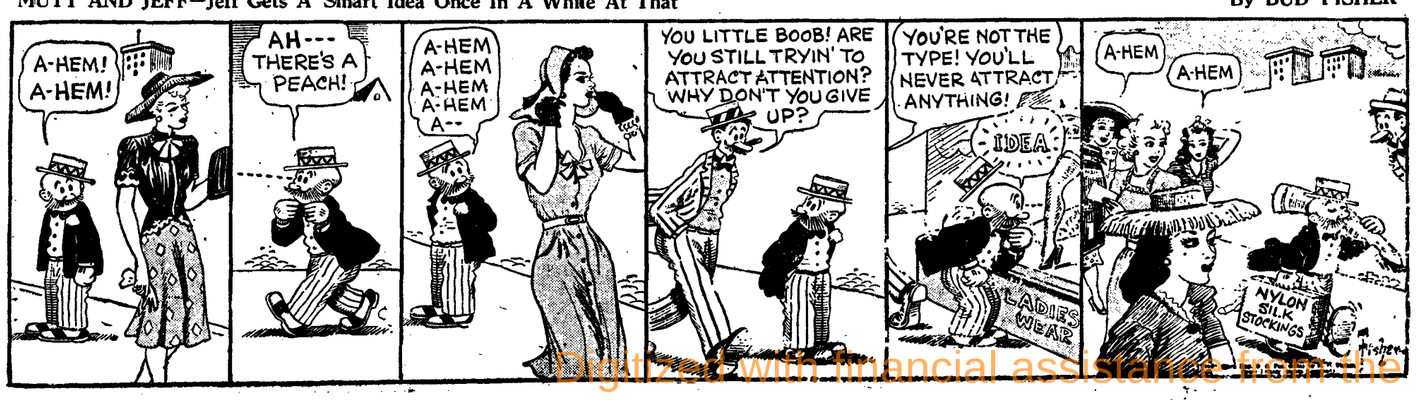
A BOON TO CHILDREN!
BALSATHI
Best cure for all diseases of children used throughout India for the last 30 years. Sold at all Chemists or write to:—
VAIDYA JAGANNATH G., Varadh Office, NADIAD.

g-d-e-a-l for the PICNIC
Binnie's QUICK-COOKER
1
2
3
4
Strike a match—and Binnie's Quick-cooker is ready for your picnic boiling water, warming milk or for making Coffee or tea. Whether at home or out, it is just the right thing for quick heating; and it is economical, too! Get one to-day!
Price: Quick-cooker Rs. 1—2—0
Refills (Solidified fuel) Rs. 1—0—0 per lb. tin
(Sufficient for four fillings)
Manufactured by: Jagatjit Distilling & Allied Industries Ltd.
Managing Agents: D. Dalsukhrai & Sons Ltd., Nawalgarh, (Rajputana States)
Sole Distributors: SPENCER & COMPANY LTD., Throughout India

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Gets A Smart Idea Once In A While At That — By BUD FISHER



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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1|8|-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an educated girl for a Hindu Punjabi boy of 26/27, educated, flourished cloth business living in Bombay, Holds Landed House property, Cash also. Apply immediately Box No. 9845, "Bombay Chronicle".

Widow (Brahmin, 27 matric) desires remarriage. Write: Miss Jayashree, 773, Sadashiv, Poona. (9881)

Young earning U.P. Graduate invites correspondence in confidence from independent Medical or other Graduate Lady of any caste, nationality or religion for marriage under Aryan marriage validation Act. Write to Box No. 9854, "Bombay Chronicle."

SOCIAL

Matrimonial and Companionship— Either sex, sincere introductions. Particulars six annas. Ladies free. Write Miss Jayashree, 773, Sadashiv, Poona (9829)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Master Tailor required for Ladies Dress shop in Bombay. Apply Box No. 9896, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Stenographers. Only those who can take up immediate employment should apply stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 9878, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced and trained Graduate Teachers and Matriculates Kandivli trained and qualified in Drawing from 19th Nov. Apply to Dr. Sheth, Kalol (N.G.) (5371)

Wanted:—A Lecturer in Chemistry to teach upto B.Sc. in the grade (100-8|2-180 with D.A.). Minimum qualifications M.Sc. Higher Start in the grade according to qualifications. Persons with higher qualifications and experience may be appointed as Professors in the grade (150-10-250 with D.A.) . Applications to reach Principal, M.T. B. College, Surat, before 20th November, stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable. (5422)

Experienced Shorthand, typist wanted for Aden. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 180 per month plus free boarding and lodging. Should have minimum speed of 120 and 55 in shorthand and typewriting respectively. Apply stating age, experience enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No 9871, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Gujarati knowing trained Lady Teachers for Girls' High School. Apply Seth Dhanji Devshi Rashtriya Shala, Ghatkopar. (9888)

Wanted! — Matrics, Non-Matrics for sub agencies establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply Indo-Finance & Transportation Corporation, Delhi. (9894)

Wanted Smart Young Men as shop-assistants for a first-class Cafeteria. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box 9890, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Experienced Tractor drivers and mechanics. Handsome salaries to deserving persons. Apply stating experience and terms to M|s. Gopalpur Agricultural Farms, Gopalpur, Rajshahi. (5427)

Wanted for a big cotton Textile Mills in Bombay Manager, Spinning Master, Asst. Spinning Masters and Asstt. Weaving Masters. Persons with experience in the most modern mills only should apply to advertisement Box No. 5418, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Trained Graduates and Undergraduates to work as Headmaster and Asst. Teachers in S. H. High School, Dholka. Pay according to qualifications and experience with benefit of P.F. & W.A. Asst. teachers shall have to teach Maths. & English in Higher Standards. Two years binding essential and those selected have to join from next term. Apply Chairman, S. H. High School, Dholka. (5428)

Wanted:—An Assistant Mechanical Engineer for the Bikaner State Railway in the scale of Rs. 400-25-700. Experience in maintenance and repair of railway rolling stock and running shed practice essential. Initial pay according to qualifications. Applications should be submitted to the General Manager, Bikaner State Railway. (5429)

Wanted Graduate Teachers both in Arts and Science for posts vacant in the schools of the Trust. Trained teachers with experience preferred. Should be in a position to join immediately if selected. Apply before the 20th November to the Chairman, Managing Committee, Gujarat New Era Education Trust Schools, Baroda. (9893)

A Lady Assistant Surgeon in the grade of 300|30|450 E.B. 50|600 for a Public Maternity Hospital at Fazilka Ferozepore District. Applications with attested copies of testimonials must be forwarded to the President, Shri Sewak Sabha, Fazilka upto 30th November, 1945. (9671)

Wanted qualified and experienced Foundry Foreman for local Engineering Factory. Applicant must be capable of handling labour and conversant in smelting of cast iron, brass and other metals. Apply with minimum salary expected to Box No. 5383, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male non-Muslim candidates with WAR SERVICE to fill a permanent post of Inspector in the Bengal Boilers Service. Pay—225-650. Initial pay according to age. Age—between 25 and 30 on 1-11-45. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs 5, 26th November, 1945. (5424)

SITUATIONS VACANT

A leading Chemical & Pharmaceutical concern of Bombay, wants immediately a competent Storekeeper. A graduate with experience and knowledge of accountancy preferred. Age under 40; salary grade Rs. 250|- Rs. 50|- Rs. 500|-. Reply giving full particulars to Box No. 5425, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted-Graduate Teachers, Men or Women, preferably trained for Bharda New High School. Apply Principals, between 10 and 11 a.m., Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay. (9865)

Required a Gujarati knowing Graduate Teacher trained, experienced preferred. Apply Principal, Cutchi Visha Oswal D. High School, Pala Gali, Samuel St., Bombay 9. 9846

Wanted a Water Deviner and Boring Contractor for a well-known industrial concern. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle," Box No. 5323, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Machineman, capable of working Falcon Cylinder and Tradle machines for printing press at Aden. Should know mechanism. Apply with testimonials to Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (9840)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply Prospectus Dental Training Institute, Garediakuva, Rajkot. (5347)

An experienced Science-Graduate-Tutor open for tuition. Science students preferred. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 9844, "Bombay Chronicle."

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance Officer by post. D.Com. courses, American Correspondence College (BC). Delhi. (4637A)

Get Degrees and Diplomas, Medical, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., etc., from London College and American Universities. Fees nominal. Write for prospectus to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar. (9547)

SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships available on merit to student depositors. Send self-addressed envelope for particulars, Bombay Credit Benefit Company, 20, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. (9897)

DANCING TUITION

Private tution in graceful Indian Dancing given at your residence. Apply Box No. 9872, "Bombay Chronicle."

MEDICAL ADLETS

Waaning Tilly Oil—Only Genuine Dutch Drops manufactured in the laboratories of Waaning Tilly Bros. — Haarlem — A miraculous household remedy for diseases of the Liver and Gall system. Digestive Organs, Liver Kidney, Bladder and Gallstones-Colic. Sole Agents: The Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road. (5372)

BUSINESS OFFER

Shop at Colaba Causeway. Owner leaving India. Furniture, contents, etc. for sale. Price Rupees 6,000. See Bharat House Agency, Tamarind Lane, Fort. (9891)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Purchasers of our Tower Brand Bar Soap, cubes, Cash, write to the Baku Soap Works, Matunga, Bombay 19. (9149)

Wanted Agents for Sale our high quality cigarettes and pipe tobacco in every city and town. Write for samples and agency terms. Oriental Tobacco Co., P.B. No. 190, Cawnpore. (5421)

FINANCIAL

Few shares are still available at per Dividend paid last year ending @ 20 per cent. Apply Naranarayan Dye-Stuffs & Chemical Works Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Phone Cal. 958. (9880)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Free. To popularise our products one pair chappal distributed free to everybody interesting. Crown Industries, Janglichah, Delhi. (9895)

Wanted Steel Tanks for over-head reservoirs with a capacity of 20,000 gallons either new or second hand in good condition. Quote with specifications to Box No. 5430, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

"Osma" Sun Topee Utility 2|15, Regular 3|15, Standard 4|15, Marvellous 5|15, Stylish 7|15, Popular 8|4, Joyful 8|15, Superfine 12|4. We clean and repair Old Felts. Partners "Shop", opp. Gokuldas Hospital, Ramchandra Building, Carnac Road, Bombay. (9892)

Nearly new 6 x 3½' bed with drop sides. Excellent for children. Apply P.O. Box 5558. Bombay 14. (9889)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES,

16, Strand Road, Calcutta.

APPLICATIONS are invited from men of administrative experience and practical ability, of any community, either civilians or men demobilised or about to be demobilised from the Services for three posts of District Controller of Civil Supplies in the Province of Bengal on the terms and conditions set forth below. It is also possible that in the near future there may be posts vacant at similar pay levels in technical sections of the Department such as Textile Control or Rice Procurement. Applications for the three posts at present vacant may be considered for other vacancies as they arise.

1. EMOLUMENTS.

Pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience between Rs. 800|- and Rs. 1,250|- per month. Dearness allowance according to the rules in force from time to time will be admissible in addition.

2. SERVICE.

Service will be on contract till 31-8-47. No right of renewal will be given but should Government on the expiry of the contract wish to retain the officer beyond the period of the contract, a further renewal not exceeding one year may be allowed.

3. QUALIFICATIONS.

(a) Applicants should be between the ages of 25 and 40 years.

(b) Applicants will require to be either an M.A. or a B.A. with Honours of a recognised Indian University or its foreign equivalent.

(c) Applicants will also be required to have at least five years' experience preferably in an administrative capacity and having dealings with the public, either with a reputable firm, or with a civil Government, or with the Services.

In the case of applicants whose qualifications are otherwise exceptional the requirements of (b) or (c) above, but not both, may be waived.

4. HEALTH

(a) Candidates may be called upon at their own expense to produce a medical certificate of fitness from a Medical Officer approved by Government before appointment.

(b) Free medical treatment will be allowed for the officers themselves but not for their families according to the rules from time to time in force for Provincial Service Officers.

5. TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

(a) Interview in Calcutta, if called for will be at the expense of the applicant.

(b) Successful candidates will require to report at Calcutta at their own expense. Travelling allowance at transfer rates will be allowed from Calcutta to the station of posting.

(c) Travelling allowance for journeys performed on duty in civil employ will be paid at the rates in force for first class officers.

(d) Repatriation passages to the United Kingdom or to any nearer port will be allowed to officers of non-Asiatic domicile and their wives but not to their families. Payment for passages will be made on the basis of actual expenditure subject to the maximum limit of the present cost of a cabin class passage by the B.I.S.N. Co. to the United Kingdom, which cost £54 in July 1934.

6. LEAVE.

The Civil Leave Rules will be applicable. Officers of Asiatic domicile will earn leave at 1|22nd of the period of duty spent, and officers of non-Asiatic domicile 1|11 of the period so spent. Leave accumulated during the contract period can be taken after the contract period has expired only if the leave due is asked for in writing in good time and refused on account of the exigencies of the public service. No leave earned by Army or similar service and at the credit of the officer on demobilisation will be carried forward.

7. GENERAL.

Applicants will be liable for service in any post under the Government of Bengal anywhere in the Province on the same salary plus special pay where admissible.

8. METHOD OF APPLICATION.

(a) Applications with full particulars as required above and copies of testimonials etc., should be forwarded to the undersigned to reach him not later than the 30th November, 1945. Testimonials or other documents sent in original will not be returned.

(b) Officers not yet demobilised and who are expecting to be released in the near future should give the approximate anticipated date of release together with A and S group number. No prospect of accelerated release can be offered to officers who apply under the terms of this announcement.

J. SADDLER,
Deputy Secretary,
Department of Civil Supplies,
Government of Bengal,
16, Strand Road,
Calcutta. (5330)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the stores detailed below:—

STORE.	QUANTITY.	CONDITION.
Cold storage plant 2000 c.f. capacity consisting of (a) Sternette 5A compressor Unit mounted on base with 3 H.P. motor 440 V.A.C. 50 cycles. Starting panel and thermostat. Water cooled condenser and air cooling unit of flow type for cold room. Manufactured by L. Sterne & Co., Glasgow. (b) Insulated door and insulation panels for cold room complete with installation drawings. Manufactured by T. Smith & Co., Burton-on-Trent. (c) A set of spare parts for maintenance.	One	New and unassembled

2. The plant has been shipped from England but has not yet been landed in India.

3. The plant was purchased as suitable for Government requirements but Government do not give any guarantee of performance.

4. Copies of tender forms, conditions of contract, and blue prints showing the general layout of the plant can be obtained from the office of Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi on payment of Rs. 15/- per set by cash, money order or Indian Postal Order. Forms etc. will NOT be sent V.P.P. Detailed drawings can also be seen by appointment at the office of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Offers should be for delivery alongside ship at port of discharge—Bombay or Karachi—and should be exclusive of customs duty and landing charges. Delivery will be effected by endorsement of shipping documents in favour of the purchaser who will then be responsible for arranging landing and clearance through customs at his own cost.

6. Should the shipment actually arrive before the sale is finalised, Government will undertake landing and clearance through their own agencies and the actual customs duty paid and landing etc. charges incurred will be payable by the purchaser in addition to the price before delivery is given.

7. Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2191/PLT due 1st December 1945" should be accompanied by a Deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi as earnest money in the Imperial /Reserve Bank or in a Government Treasury to the head of account "Revenue Deposit" and should reach the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 P.M. on 1st December 1945.

8. The offers should remain open for acceptance till 15th December 1945. 5405

IN BASIC SOLUTION OF CLOTH-FAMINE

ORIENTAL COTTON CULTIVATION & MILLS, LTD.

Regd. Office: 162, Bowbazar Street. CALCUTTA.

COTTON GARDEN: TRIPURA Cotton Estate, Tipperah. ESTD. 1943. MILL SITE: GARIA, 24, Paraganas.

DIVIDEND
Paid
1943 ..... 10%
1944 ..... 15%

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE AT PAR

WANTED AGENTS FOR SALE OF SHARES.
Particulars on Request.
Managing Director: Mr. D. GANGULI, M.A. (4725)

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS BY CONCORD OF INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALL DIVIDENDS proposed ON AND AFTER 1ST JANUARY 1946 will be declared payable to registered shareholders or their mandatees only and it will not be necessary for shareholders to apply for their dividends.

(Application should however continue to be made as hitherto for any dividends declared before the end of 1945).

It is accordingly recommended that

(1) All persons holding shares on blank transfer should register their shares in their name forthwith.
(2) All shareholders desiring dividends to be paid to banks or other mandatees, should register mandates with the Company forthwith, on Mandate forms which will be supplied on application to the Company.
(3) Intimation of any change of address should be notified forthwith to the Company.

CONCORD OF INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. (5243)

NOTICE.
Re: C. P. SYNDICATE LTD., NAGPUR.

MY ATTENTION has been drawn to a Notice appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 2nd November, 1945, under the signature of D. P. R. Cassad purporting to announce that he has been appointed the Managing Director of the above Syndicate.

The public is hereby informed that no such appointment has been made by the C. P. Syndicate Ltd. and Mr. D. P. R. Cassad has no right to conduct the business of the Syndicate as alleged by him.

The business of the said Syndicate continues to be under my control and management as General Manager and all communication relating to the business of the said Syndicate should be addressed to me as heretofore done at the Head Office of the Syndicate at Nagpur.

Dated the 2nd day of November 1945.

K. P. GHIARA,
General Manager & Director,
C. P. Syndicate Ltd., Nagpur. (5394)

INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following two posts at the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore:

(1) ASSISTANT SUGAR TECHNOLOGIST:— QUALIFICATIONS. (i) B.Sc., degree with Chemistry, (ii) Complete training in Sugar Technology in a recognised Institution in India or abroad, (iii) Experience of working in sugar factories for at least 3 seasons, (iv) Ability to make sugar factory calculations and check factory reports, (v) At least 3 years experience of technical correspondence relating to working of sugar factories. DUTIES:—(i) To assist the Director in dealing with technical correspondence, notes and reports, (ii) to guide and be responsible for work under Sugar Production Rules and the Bureau of Sugar Standards, (iii) to supervise sugar factories, (iv) to edit technical reports, notes, etc., (v) to do such other work as may be entrusted by the Director. PAY AND DURATION:—The post is permanent and non-pensionable in the scale of Rs. 200-15-350-E.B.-20-650. War allowance admissible at the rates sanctioned by the Central Government for their employees. Contributory Provident Fund benefits will be admissible on the scale to be determined by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. Leave in accordance with the provisions of the revised Leave Rules 1933 framed by the Government of India. AGE:—Not over 45 years.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT:— A Technical Assistant on a fixed salary of Rs. 200/- per mensem for one year for preparing a monograph on the gur making industry in India. Candidates must possess a degree in Science with a diploma in Sugar Technology from a recognised Institution in India or abroad. Preference will be given to candidates who possess sugar factory experience and experience of the Open Pan sugar and gur making industries.

Government servants should apply through proper channel.

Applications accompanied with certificates should reach the Secretary, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, No. 3 Pusa Road, New Delhi not later than the 25th November, 1945. 5415

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

16, Strand Road, Calcutta

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from men of administrative experience and practical ability, of INDIAN Domicile, either civilians or men demobilised or about to be demobilised from the Services, for one post of Sub-divisional Controller of Civil Supplies in the Province of Bengal on the terms and conditions set forth below. It is also possible that in the near future there may be posts vacant at similar pay levels in technical sections of the Department such as Textile control or Rice Procurement. Applications for the post at present vacant may be considered for other vacancies as they arise.

I. EMOLUMENTS

Pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience between Rs. 450/- and 550/- per month. Dearness allowance according to the rules in force from time to time will be admissible in addition.

II. SERVICE.

Service will be on contract till 31-8-47. No right of renewal will be given but Government may offer an extension of contract should the services of the applicant prove satisfactory.

III. QUALIFICATIONS.

a. Applicants should be between the ages of 20 and 35 years.

b. Applicants will require to be a B.A. of a recognised Indian University or its foreign equivalent.

c. Applicants will also be required to have at least two years' experience preferably in an administrative capacity and having dealings with the public, either with a reputable firm, or with a civil Government, or with the Services.

In the case of applicants whose qualifications are otherwise exceptional the requirements of b or c. above, but not both, may be waived.

IV. HEALTH.

a. Candidates may be called upon at their own expense to produce a medical certificate of fitness from a Medical Officer approved by Government before appointment.

b. Free medical treatment will be allowed for the officers themselves but not for their families according to the rules from time to time in force for Provincial Service Officers.

V. TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

a. Interview in Calcutta, if called for, will be at the expense of the applicant.

b. The successful candidate will be required to report at Calcutta at his own expense. Travelling allowance at transfer rates will be allowed from Calcutta to the station of first posting.

c. Travelling allowance for journeys performed on duty in civil employ will be paid at the rates for officers of the second grade.

VI. LEAVE.

The Civil Leave Rules will be applicable. Officers will earn leave at the rate of 1/22nd of the period of duty. Leave accumulated during the contract period can be taken after the contract period has expired only if the leave due is asked for in writing in good time and refused on account of the exigencies of the public service. No leave earned by army or similar service at the credit of the officer on demobilisation will be carried forward.

VII. GENERAL.

Applicants will be liable for service in any post under the Government of Bengal anywhere in the Province on the same pay where permissible.

VIII. METHOD OF APPLICATION.

a. Applications with full particulars as required above, and copies of testimonials etc. should be forwarded to the undersigned to reach him not later than the 30th of November 1945. Testimonials or other documents sent in original will not be returned.

b. Officers not yet demobilised and who are expecting to be released in the near future should give the approximate anticipated date of release together with their A. and S. group number. No prospect of accelerated release can be offered to officers who apply under the terms of this announcement.

J. SADDLER,
Deputy Secretary.
Department of Civil Supplies,
Govt. of Bengal,
16, Strand Road, Calcutta 5329

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

IMPORTERS are informed that licences issued for goods falling under Parts II to V of the Import Trade Control Schedule (attached to Commerce Department Notification No. 23-ITC|43 dated 1st July, 1943) which are valid for shipment during July-December, 1945, and which have not been automatically revalidated for shipment in January-June, 1946, do not require to be individually revalidated provided shipment of the goods covered by them has been effected before the 1st January, 1946. Clearance of the goods in question will be allowed, on arrival, against such licences.

M. H. MAHMOOD,
Dy. Chief Controller of Imports.
Arya Bhavan, Graham Road,
Bombay, the 6th November, 1945. (5434)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Hyderabad Dn.)
NOTICE

THE TRANSFER TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 1196 of the 11th June, 1945, in respect of forty share certificates Nos. 36837|341; 26987; 42757; 42415; 22470; 22471; 20337|341; 13354|358; 49811; 47725; 47724; 47531; 42536; 44620|24; 32480|484; 38281; 40256; 40504|505 and 18940 of this Company issued in the name of Mr. Dara Cooverji Bharucha of Indore, is reported to have been lost. Any person having claim to the said receipt should notify to the Company within a fortnight after which the relative share certificates will be issued to the party concerned.

C. S. TYABJEE,
Managing Agent,
For the Industrial Trust Fund, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government, Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Hyderabad-Dn., D|1-11-45. (5423)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD (DIV. III)

TENDER NO. D.I|2 (F.)

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR OF PURCHASE, Department of Food, Div. III New Delhi, invites tenders for the purchase of the following stores at the places shown against them:—

Station	Approx. tons.	Store
No. 1, I.R.B.S.D.,	Lahore 581	Condiment
" "	Benares 84	powder.
" "	Manmad 136	

This powder is of indigenous manufacture and has only a short life. Potential tenderers will be given facilities to inspect the stocks at these Stations on production of the tender forms to the stockholders. Before submitting their tenders, tenderers should fully satisfy themselves with regard to the exact condition of the stores for which this Office accepts no responsibility. Tender forms can be had from the Office of the Chief Director of Purchase, Dept. of Food, Div. III, New Delhi, upto 24th November, 1945. Price of tender forms is Rupees Two only per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Price is payable in cash or by Money Order quoting the above tender No. and the remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be on sale upto 4 p.m. on 24-11-45 and will be received back by 4 p.m. on 27-11-45. (5416)

SHETH KHUSHALDAS J. MEHTA TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (SONGADH)

WANTED DOCTORS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following Posts:

(1) Resident Medical Officer:—Pay Rs. 200-10|1-400 P.M. with free unfurnished quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Private practice allowed outside fixed duty hours. Qualifications M.B.B.S. He will have to go for training in Tuberculosis work at State expenses and will have to get T.D.D. (Madras) Diploma within one year. Initial pay during training Rs. 120 + Rs. 50 (training allowance) total Rs. 170|- per month.
(2) Resident House Surgeon:—Pay Rs. 100-5|1-200 P.M. with free unfurnished quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Private practice allowed outside fixed duty hours. Qualifications L.C.P. & S. He will have to undergo training in Tuberculosis work at State expenses for about one year. Initial pay during training Rs. 60 + Rs. 30 travelling allowance total Rs. 90|- per month.

Applications stating age, qualifications, nationality, and experience should reach the Undersigned before Dt. 25-11-45.

H. L. VAIDYA, M.B., L.R.C.P.(Lond.) & M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.L.O. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.),
Chief Medical Officer,
Bhavnagar State
and
Chairman, Tuberculosis Hospital Committee.
BHAVNAGAR (5435)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
City Engineer's Department
(Architectural Branch)
TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of "Making good the damage caused to the Crusher Godown at Carnac Bridge" which should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,150|- and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on Wednesday the 14th November, 1945.

Forms of tender, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5|- for each tender copy to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information required.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Head Offices,
Fort, Bombay.
November, 1945. (5422)

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.